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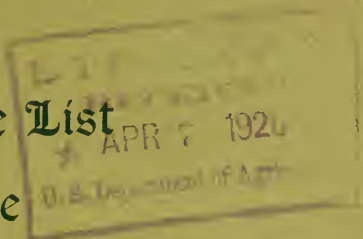
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6237
FALL OF 1897

2
SPRING OF 1898



Annual Price List
and Catalogue



OF THE

Eastern Shore Nurseries

DENTON,

CAROLINE COUNTY,

MARYLAND.

J. W. KERR, Proprietor.

Express, Telegraph and Money Order Office, DENTON.

Terms : = My terms are very simple = Cash.
and expressed in one word, viz.



PLUMS.

This fruit is given first place in my catalogue because, a quarter of a century devoted to collecting, testing and studying the peculiarities and merits of varieties of the different native groups, affords the gratifying and positive evidence, that with proper selection, every American home that can grow any other kind of good tree fruit, can grow plums, with less trouble and expense too, than attends the production of apples or pears. This is not possible however with either the Japan or the European plums. Occasionally we hear some one exclaim that he never ate a really good plum of any of the groups indigenous to this country. Such may be the truth, but it is not "the whole truth." Certainly it is not because there are no good plums among the now numerous varieties of our native groups.

There are people who say—*truthfully* too—they never ate a better apple than the "Ben Davis!!" Pity such, but don't condemn them.

My orchards contain more than two hundred and fifty varieties of the different native or American groups; and more than fifty kinds of Japan, and European plums, thus affording good and ample opportunity for fair comparison as to market value. If I wished to plant twenty acres in plums now, guided by twenty years experience, I would plant only of varieties of the native groups. The Japans bloom too early and rot too easily. The Europeans are not worth considering here as a market fruit. In dormant bud the natives will endure unharmed, a degree of cold that will destroy the fruit buds of either the Japans or Europeans, and even kill the young growth, and not infrequently the entire tree.

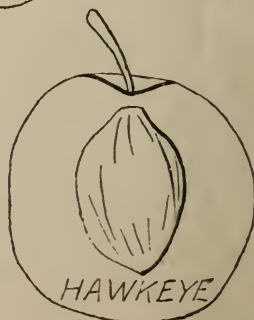
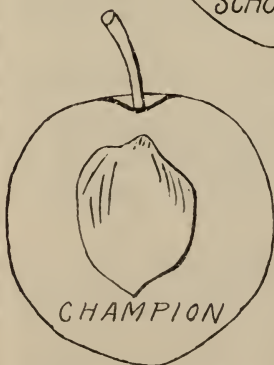
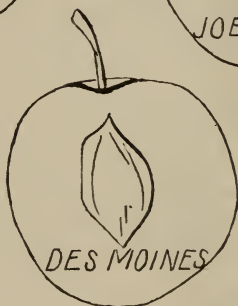
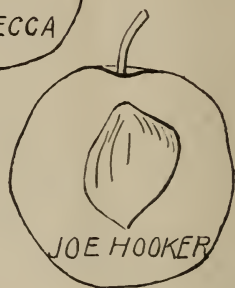
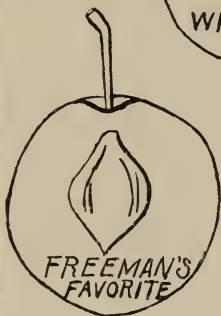
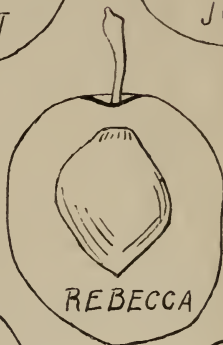
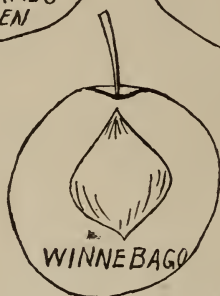
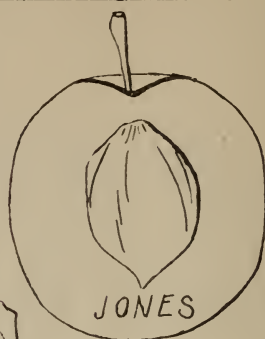
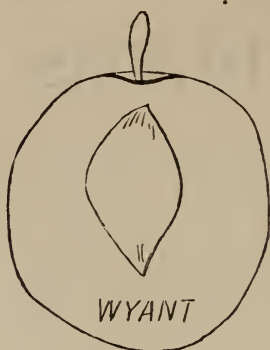
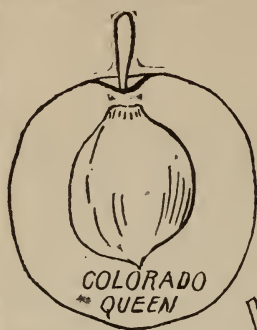
The marked evolution in the industrial and business conditions of the people is forcing attention of growers to fruits that yield the best returns in cash, for labor and time invested in their cultivation. There is no longer room for prejudice or mere sentiment. When plums of the European and Japan species, spoil and rot in the baskets, awaiting purchasers at *any* price, the bright colored natives sell right along in the same markets, at some price. Why? Because they are popular with the masses,—the working people,—the bone and sinew of the land; the people who eat, prefer and will buy them when they have anything to buy with. The market records of large cities prove this. Wide-a-wake fruit-growers all over the country are beginning to see the truth, and realize these facts. Popular demand is rapidly winning the attention of progressive propagators to these expanding conditions, as is evidenced by the lists of varieties they offer for sale. One acre of native plums, properly selected, yields a greater profit than five acres in peach orchard. This is *theory* based on an actual test of fifteen years, without prejudice or bias, other than that of anxiety to realize or net everything possible from both. The large plantings of this fruit in many sections during the last few years, must, and will affect the market supply and price to a greater or less extent in the large city markets; but in a large majority of the smaller cities and larger towns, there will be for many years to come a strong demand, at prices that will yield a handsome profit in its culture.

Growers situated convenient to such markets will have a telling advantage over those who have to ship everything to large cities, as freight and commissions on sales are thereby avoided, and generally these two items are fearfully extravagant.

The heretofore puzzling peculiarities in the pollination of the blossoms of native plums, need no longer deter any one from planting, who has room enough for *two* trees reasonably near to each other.

An exhaustive study of this subject, supplemented by carefully executed practical test, made during the blooming season of the present year, by Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, discloses that not only *all* varieties of the *native groups*, are largely, and in most cases wholly incapable of self-pollination, but demonstrates in addition that many varieties of the Japan are largely deficient in this respect.

These conclusions are not based upon theory or conjecture. Not less than three to half-a-dozen twigs of each variety—well "set" with blossom buds, were carefully covered by pinning paper sacks over them—after having counted the buds on each twig, and noted the number of same on labels which were attached thereto. The covering excluded insects, and made the application of foreign pollen impossible. While scores of varieties here—in orchards—set splendid crops of fruit, in *no single instance* were the covered blossoms fecundated to any *appreciable extent*. In order to guard against this selfsterility, not less than two varieties,



blooming simultaneously, should be planted, not more than twenty or thirty feet from each other.

Some varieties are much more prolific in the production of pollen than others, and on this account are of greater value as pollenizers. Experiments elsewhere, indicate a secondary influence exerted by the pollen that is important, viz., that the size and quality of the fruit of the variety used to pollinate, materially influences the same features in the fruit of the variety pollinated thereby.

Some varieties that will effectually pollinate others, will not, in turn be pollinated by such; this is strictly the case with the *Sophie*, which thoroughly pollinates varieties of nearly all others groups blooming simultaneously with it, but which is exceedingly fastidious in accepting pollen for fecundation of its own blossoms.

To assist in proper selection of varieties for pollinating each other, a table of blooming dates, comprising a list of the leading varieties on trial here, is given on another page.

Every person that has made observations on this point, knows how changes of weather affect this phenomenon: when the buds of a variety are about ready to open, if the temperature falls a few degrees progress in blossoming is retarded; on the other hand, if the weather is balmy, and bright with sunshine, a single day will accomplish wonders in opening the buds. Records of time of blossoming, covering three consecutive years, and comprising a long list of varieties of different kinds of fruits, show discrepancies and irregularities due to atmospheric changes exclusively, that may seem strange to those who have made no special study of the subject.

CLASSIFICATION.

Great progress has been made in developing and improving the native groups since Prof. Bailey published his valuable and edifying bulletin on "Cultivated native plums and cherries," five years ago. This was the first authoritative arrangement of the many varieties then under cultivation, into species or groups; and its preparation and publication was a great service to the public. It immediately multiplied the influences interested in the improvement of this fruit; resulting in the introduction of a large number of new varieties of all sorts of reputed hybridity, and crosses; these long strides on the practical side of the subject, call loudly for a botanical revision or re-classification of the varieties into groups where they belong.

This important work I am gratified to state, has fallen into notably efficient hands. An entirely independent treatise—made imperative by the present widespread and rapidly growing interest in the culture of native plums, as well as by the confused and inaccurate cataloguing by propagators generally, is published in bulletin form by Prof. F. A. Waugh of Vermont University, Burlington, Vt.

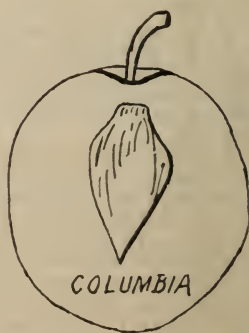
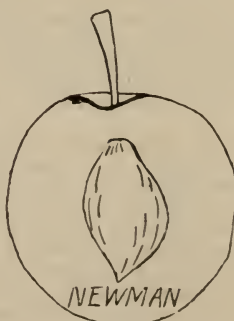
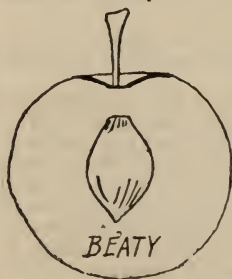
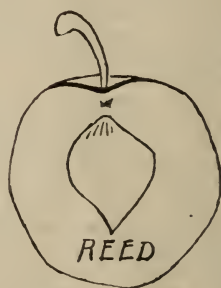
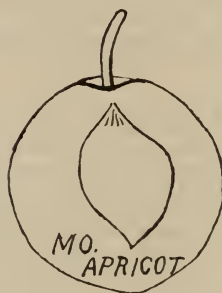
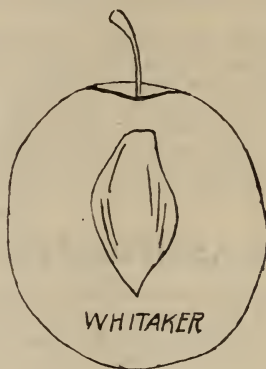
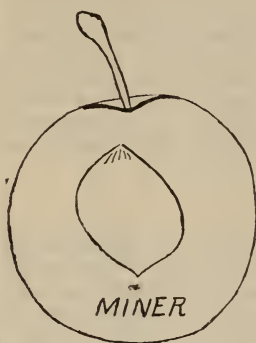
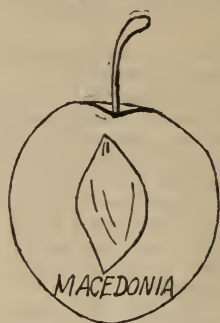
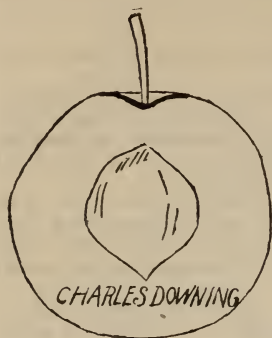
This is the most comprehensive publication on this subject, now extant; embodying both scientific and painstaking practical observations during the blooming season,—and later on, orchard examinations of growth habits, foliage, and fruit of a large number of varieties. It is up to date,—*accurate*, and therefore a very *valuable* contribution, educationally, to every one interested in plum culture.

The classification given in this catalogue is that of Prof. Waugh.

The *range* of the respective groups as outlined herein, has reference only to the area in which their profitable culture carries with it a large measure of certainty or reliability when prosecuted with intelligence.

The descriptions of varieties are only intended to convey a general idea of their merits to practical growers, without "padding," or extravagant use of sturdy adjectives.

I offer for the coming fall trade, trees that are *root-grafted* on peach, as well as trees similarly worked on Marianna stocks. The former, are altogether a different article, from plum *budded* on peach. In the root-grafted tree the union of "stock" and graft is three or more inches *below* the surface, and the plum in two or three years is on its *own* roots, giving us a tree more nearly in accord with nature than is possible by budding where the *union* is three or more inches above the surface. I have one hundred trees, root-grafted on peach and planted twenty-one years ago, that are sound and healthy today, bearing annually fine crops of fruit. While of 200 trees of same variety (*Wildgoose*) worked by same plan on Marianna stocks, and planted a few years later, I lose annually more or less, by



trees affected in some way at or about the *union*, so that the bark blackens and dies. All varieties that I have on Marianna stocks are similarly affected to a greater or less extent. *Budded* on peach, where the peach stock extends above the surface, makes a tree greatly inferior in many respects to the root-grafted trees—on the same stock.

In the orchard, twenty feet apart each way, I find to be a very satisfactory distance for planting.

The table given at another place, shows accurately and reliably, what kinds can be used for pollinating, etc.

As the classification into "groups" of the many varieties in my list as here presented, is almost entirely the work of Prof. Waugh, it is but just to that gentleman who so untiringly followed up and ferretted out the intricacies of the botanical work attending it, that an explanation of his position be presented, which by permission is here inserted.

"The studies reported here were undertaken primarily to throw light on problems in pollination. But the classification of our multitudinous varieties of plums, especially those of native parentage, is a matter of greatest interest to pomology in general. The rapid introduction and constant interbreeding of varieties makes it almost impossible, except for the specialist, to know anything about them. The first and greatest step in this sort of knowledge is classification. Science is classified knowledge, and we may be said to have a scientific pomology only in so far as we have our knowledge thoroughly classified. Moreover, there are certain very well marked groups of plums; and when the fruit grower has once learned these he does not need to investigate each new variety if he may only be assured of its pomological relationships.

Our pomological classifications of plums are usually and properly based on botanical classifications; and many of the critical questions thus really become questions of botany. This has been an advantage in so far as it has enabled us to secure the help of trained botanists upon our horticultural problems. It has been a disadvantage in some cases when it has led practical pomologists of shrewd judgment to feel that their own observations were not to be relied on because not based on the book science of botany. The truth is that practical experience with the varieties in question and critical botanical knowledge are both required to settle these matters of plum classification. We must all work together and have patience.

It very much needs to be said, further, that botanical science and botanists are not infallible. If they were, we might all see things alike and all agree. But botanical classification itself is a matter of judgment and as judgments vary, botanical decisions vary. It is no impeachment of plum botanists that they disagree, nor is it a mark of incapacity that one should change his mind. One who does not change his mind whenever the evidence warrants it is prejudiced and thoroughly unsafe.

The following classification is presented, then, not in the expectation that it will satisfy everybody, nor in the hope of settling permanently all the troublesome questions in this branch of pomology, but to express the best judgement of two students (Mr. J. W. Kerr and the writer) regarding the relationships of our cultivated plums. It will not be out of place to say that Mr. Kerr has the best practical experience with the largest number of varieties of any man in the world. The results of his many years of observation have been drawn upon at all times in the progress of this work. The matters of botany have been mainly in the hands of the writer with much appreciated help from the best specialists in the country.

The common varieties of plums now in cultivation in America may be best understood, we believe, when arranged in the following principal groups."

PRICES FOR PLUM TREES ON PLUM STOCKS.

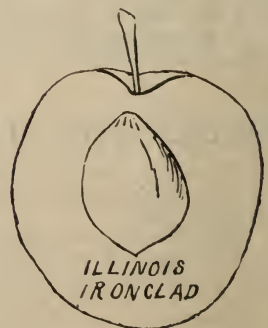
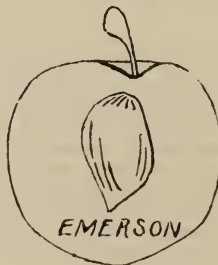
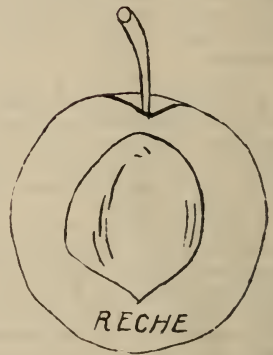
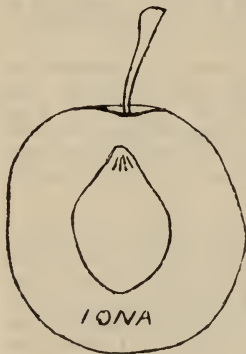
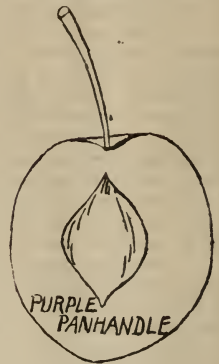
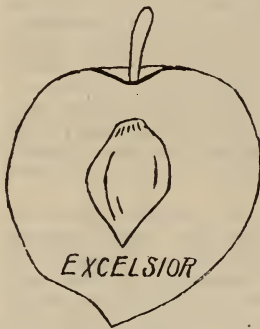
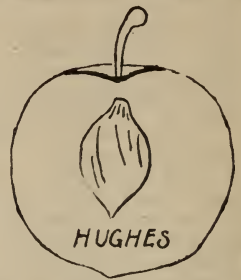
Varieties preceded by the figure 0, 3 to 4 feet. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Varieties preceded by the figure 1, 3 to 4 feet. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

Varieties not marked are 20 cents each. \$12.00 per 100.

Varieties with an asterisk (*) preceding them I have root-grafted on peach also. 3 to 4 feet 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. 2 to 3 feet 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

These trees are superior to those *budded* on peach, as plum trees propagated in this way, are soon entirely on their own roots.

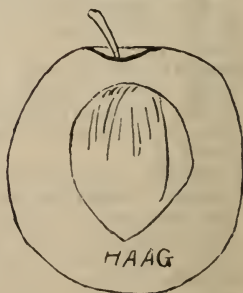
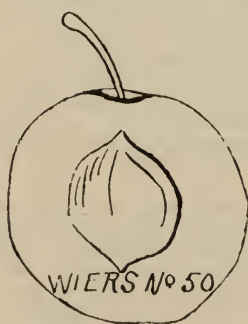
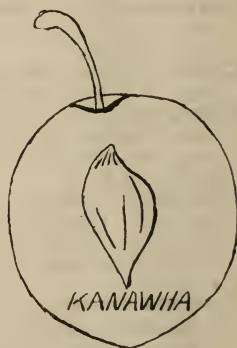
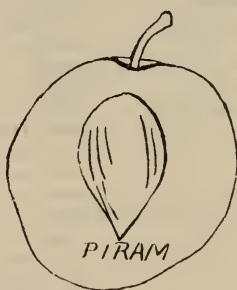
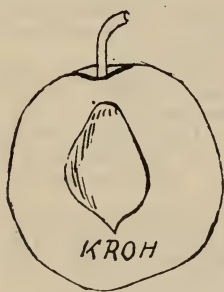
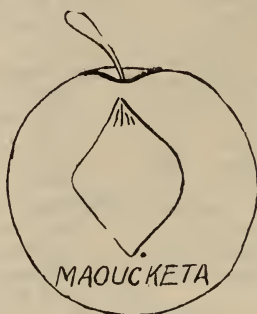
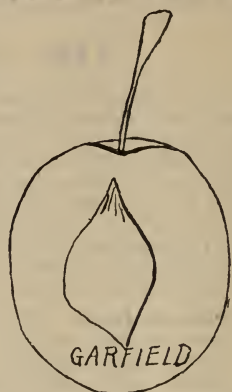
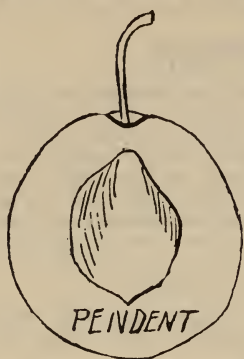


The Americana Group.

This is the hardy plum of the North-West, and has a cultural range extending from New England, to beyond the Rocky Mountains; and from Texas to the Dominion of Canada. The states of Iowa and Minnesota have been notably active in originating and introducing varieties of this group. Many kinds brought to public notice during the last three years, bear strong testimony to a sensitive susceptibility to improvement in the group. Those varieties that originated under cultivation, *as a rule*, succeed more satisfactorily here, than those simply selected from their original habitat, or thicket,—adapting themselves more readily to abrupt changes of surroundings and climate.

This list embraces such varieties only as I have nursery trees of.

- 1* **American Eagle.** Very large; skin dark purplish red when fully ripe; form roundish-oblong; cling. Season *here*, July 25 to Aug. 5 and later. One of the finest of the group.
- 1 **Apricot.** Large; nearly covered with red on yellow ground; globular; cling. Season Aug. 5 to 10th and later. This is not a profitable variety with me.
- 0 **Bender.** Has not fruited here. The tree is a luxuriant grower, with quite large healthy foliage.
- 0 **Bixby.** Large; red on orange; roundish, slightly flattened at the ends sometimes; cling. Handsome, and of good quality. Season Aug. 1 to 10.
- 0 **Black Hawk.** Very large; purplish red; freestone. Aug. 5 to 15.
- 1 **California.** (California Seedling.) Large; cherry red; roundish; cling. Aug. 10 to 15.
- 1 **Carver.** Large; mottled red; cling. Aug. 20 to Sept. 10, this year.
- 1 **Champion.** Very large; dark red; round, inclining to oblong; cling. Aug. 20 to 30. This does not succeed well here.
- 1 **Cherokee.** Medium to large; Mottled red; cling. The trees of this variety seem to lack vigor, and productiveness here. Season Aug. 15 to 25.
- 1 **Colorado Queen.** Above medium, sometimes reaching large size; red and when fully ripe purplish red; cling. Season Aug. 5 to 20. Tree a good grower; moderately productive.
- 1 **Comfort.** Medium to large; (when trees overbear—as they are inclined to do—the fruit does not reach large size) purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15.
- 1 **Comptine.** Quite inferior in size this season. Small instead of large, as was the case with a light crop; red; and when fully ripe dull purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15.
- 1 **Cottrell.** Large; purplish red or yellow; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Not productive here.
- 0 **Dahlgreen.** Large; mottled red; oblong. Aug. 10 to 20. Free, or partially so.
- 1 **Deep Creek.** Medium size; oblong; purplish red; partially free. Aug. 10 to 25.
- 1 **Des Moines.** Medium to large; purplish red on yellow; globular in form; with a small seed. Aug. 10 to 25; cling. Tree vigorous, with healthy foliage: productive; good quality.
- De Soto.** Large; purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 20. Tree suffers with twig blight here.
- 1 **Dr. Dennis.** Large; purplish red when fully ripe; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree lacks vigor here.
- 0 **Dunlap's No. 1.** Red; somewhat mottled, on yellow ground; free. Aug. 25 to Sept. 15. Tree vigorous, with healthy foliage.
- 0 **Eldora.** Tree a rapid grower, with plenty of clean, healthy foliage. Not fruiting here yet.
- Forest Garden.** Large: purplish red on orange; cling. Season Aug. 5 to 10 and later. Tree does not succeed well here.
- 0 **Galena.** Large; purplish red; oblong; cling. Season Aug. 15 to 25. (This is a fair description of fully ripe specimens of this year.)
- 0 **Gale's No. 3.** Not bearing here yet.
- 1 **Gaylord.** Large; light purplish red; oblong; semi-cling. Aug. 1st to 10th. Tree forms a drooping compact head, and is very productive.
- 0 **Gold.** Large; oblong; golden yellow faintly blushed with light red; cling. This is a handsome fruit, of good quality. Tree upright, and a free grower; very productive. Aug. 15 to 25.
- 0 **Grayson.** From Texas, and said to be a seedling of wildgoose, which is rendered decidedly doubtful, by the pure Americana features of the variety. It has not fruited here yet, but is described in Texas as "large; round; bright crimson; productive."



AMERICANA GROUP, continued.

- 0 **Haag.** Large; dark dull red; round to round-oblong; skin thin for a variety of this group; seed large and quite flat. Aug. 1 to 15. Originated and introduced by J. S. Haag, Sioux Co., Iowa.
- 1 **Hammer.** Medium to large size; globular; mottled red on yellow,—coppery red all over when fully ripe; cling. Aug. 20 to 30. This variety was originated by H. A. Terry, of Iowa, grown from seed of Miner, and thought by him to be a hortulana.
- 1 **Hanson.** Medium to large; red; round; cling. Early, July 25 to Aug. 5. Quite productive.
- 1 **Hartwick.** This does not succeed with me; the tree blights badly. Has not fruited here.
- ***Hawkeye.** Large; round-oblong; light purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. This variety does not take kindly to the Italian climate of the Chesapeake peninsula.
- 1 **Heaton.** Medium to large; oblong-oval; dark purplish red; cling. July 20 to 25 and later.
- 1 **Hiawatha.** Very large; roundish-oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 10 to 20. Tree vigorous, with large healthy foliage, which is made quite distinct by deep serratures. Fairly productive.
- 1 **Hill Top.** Large; round-oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 10 to 25. Tree vigorous, but somewhat sprawling in habit. Productive.
- 1 **Honey.** Medium to large; round-oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 1 to 15. Not productive here.
- 0 **Hunt.** Not in bearing here yet.
- 1 **Ida.** Medium size and under; purplish red; with small spots of sepia. Aug. 10 to 20. Not profitable here.
- 1 **Iona.** Medium to large; round-oblong; red on yellow; cling. Aug. 20 to 30. Tree upright and quite vigorous in growth.
- 0 **Iowa.** Not in bearing here yet.
- 0 **Iowa Beauty.** Has not fruited with me yet.
- 1 **Irene.** Medium to large; globular; coppery red; cling. Aug. 25 to Sept. 10. Tree a strong upright grower, and bears some resemblance to the Miner group, as is also the case with the fruit.
- 1 **Ironclad.** (Illinois Ironclad.) Large; round-oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree vigorous and productive.
- 0 **Isaac.** From Nebraska. "Small; green; very late." This is Mr. M. S. Hubbell's description of this variety, from whom scions were obtained.
- 0 **Ivason.** From Iowa. "a strong growing tree; fruit looks and tastes much like Wyant, but is distinct and larger." Description of M. S. Hubbell of Ohio.
- 1 **Joe Hooker.** Medium size to slightly above; round-oblong; red; cling. Aug. 20 to 30 in 1897. Tree stiff and "stocky" in habit, foliage shorter than others of the group, giving the tree a distinct appearance. Bears young and abundantly.
- 1 **Jones.** Medium to large; round-oblong; mottled with purplish red on yellow ground; cling. Aug. 15 to 30. Tree vigorous and healthy, with plenty of good foliage. Productive.
- 1 **Jones' Late.** Large; oblong-oval; red; firm; cling. Aug. 20 to 30. Tree upright, vigorous and productive.
- 1 **Kampeska.** Medium size and above; globular; purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Not a profitable variety here.
- 1 **Kickapoo.** Medium to large; oblong; mottled red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. A productive variety.
- 0 **Kieth.** Large to very large; round to round-oblong; red on orange; cling. Aug. 10 to 20. Tree healthy and productive. One of the best.
- 0 **Knudson's Peach.** Not in bearing here yet.
- 1 **Kopp.** Large; round; purplish; cling. Aug. 10 to 15. Tree vigorous, and quite spreading in habit. Does not succeed well here.
- 0 **Labert's Red.** Has not fruited here yet.
- 0 **Large Red Sweet.** Large; round-oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree a rapid grower, with good foliage.
- 1 **Le Duc.** Above medium size; slightly oblong; clouded over with light red on yellow; very sweet; semi-cling. July 20 to 30.
- 1 **Le Duc Vermilion.** Medium size; round to round-oblong; bright red; cling. Aug. 15 to 25.
- 1 **Leonard.** Medium size; round; purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Not productive here.
- 1 **Louisa.** Large to very large; round-oblong; purplish red; partially free. Aug. 5 to 20 and some seasons later. Tree vigorous and quite productive. A desirable orchard variety.

PLUM BLOSSOM CHART.

SHOWING AVERAGE PLUM BLOSSOMING SEASONS IN THE LATITUDE
OF DENTON, MARYLAND.

VARIETY.	CLASS.	9th Apr.	14th.	19th.	24th.	29th.
Burbank.....	Japanese.....					
Abundance.....	do					
Satsuma.....	do					
DeCaradeuc.....	Hybrid.....					
Gerogeson.....	Japanese.....					
Engre	do					
Marianna.....	Hybrid.....					
Ogon.....	Japanese.....					
Chase	do					
Brill.....	Hybrid?.....					
Chabot	Japanese.....					
Kelsey.....	do					
Ogeechee.....	Chicasaw.....					
Shiro Sumomo.....	Japanese.....					
Strawberry.....	Watsoni.....					
Uchi Beni	Japanese.....					
Maru.....	do					
Wazata.....	Nigra.....					
Yosebe	Japanese.....					
Caddo Chief	Chicasaw.....					
Early Red	do					
Emerson.....	do					
Itasca	Nigra.....					
Kerr.....	Japanese.....					
Munson	Chicasaw.....					
Beaty.....	do					
Clark.....	Wildgoose.....					
Clifford.....	do					
Colletta.....	Chicasaw.....					
Deepcreek.....	Americana.....					
Drouth King.....	Wildgoose					
El Paso.....	Chicasaw.....					
Hattie.....	Myrobalan.....					
Yellow Sweet.....	Americana.....					
Arkansas Lombard	Chicasaw.....					
Cheney.....	Nigra.....					
Desoto	Americana.....					
Harrison.....	do					
Heaton.....	do					
Hiawatha.....	do					

Crab Apple.

4 to 6 feet, 2 1/2 cts each. \$2 per doz.

Yellow Siberian.
Montreal Beauty.
Marengo.

White.
Hyslop.

Orange.
Paul's Imperial.

AMERICANA GROUP, continued.

- 1 **Lockey.** Not in bearing here yet.
- 0 **Manitoba** } None of these varieties are in bearing with me yet.
- 0 **Manitoba No. 1** }
- 0 **Manitoba No. 2** }
- 0 **Manitoba No. 4** }
- 0 **Manitoba No. 5** } The trees are free growers, with plenty of clean healthy foliage.
- 0 **Mankato.** Possibly, identical with "German Prune Seedling." Not in bearing here yet.
- 1 **Marcus.** This variety twig blights here; has never fruited on my grounds.
- 1 **Marion.** Large to very large; round; sometimes flattened at ends or truncate; purplish red; cling. Aug. 1 to 10. Tree a free grower and good bearer. A desirable orchard variety.
- 1 **Meyer.** Large; round; purplish red on yellow; usually a small cavity at stem end of seed; cling. Aug. 10 to 15. Tree vigorous, healthy and productive.
- 1 **Miller.** Large; round; red on orange; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree upright, vigorous and productive.
- 1 **Minnetonka.** Medium to slightly above; oblong; oval; red on yellow; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Not productive here.
- 0 **Monon.** Not in bearing here yet.
- 1 **Moon.** Above medium to large; round-oblong; purplish; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree twig blights here, and is not productive.
- 1 **Muncy.** Large; round-oblong; dark purplish red; cling. Aug. 1 to 5. Tree blights badly here.
- 1 **Nelly.** Has not fruited here yet.
- 1 **Newton Egg.** Large; oblong, oval; dark red on yellow; free. Aug. 5 to 10. Very productive.
- 1 **New Ulm.** Not in bearing yet, owing to twig blight, to which the trees are very susceptible.
- 1 **North Carolina.** (North Carolina Seedling.) This variety suffers from twig blight. Has not fruited here yet.
- 0 **North Star.** Not fruiting here yet. The tree is a vigorous grower, with plenty of good healthy leaves.
- 1 **Noyes.** (Noyes' Seedling.) Medium to large size; globular; sometimes flattened or depressed at apex end; red on yellow ground; cling. Aug. 10 to 20. Tree a good grower, healthy and productive.
- 1 **Ocheeda.** Large; round; dark purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Quite productive.
- 0 **Old Gold.** Large; round to slightly oblong; clear yellow with shading of red extending one fourth over from stem end, sometimes even more; cling. A very handsome plum, but the tree suffers more from the "shot-hole fungus," than any other on my grounds.
- 0 **Penning's Free.** This variety was originated by Martin Penning, of Minn. who is a zealous member of the "Plum Crank Fraternity," and will likely be heard from later on, in connection with other valuable varieties. This variety is not in bearing with me. It is said by Mr. Penning to be a perfect free stone.
- 1 **Peffer's Premium.** Large; round; purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 20. Tree vigorous, forming an open, spreading head. Productive.
- * **Purple Yosemite.** Very large; round-oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 10 to 20, some seasons later. A productive and reliable orchard variety here.
- 0 **Quaker.** Large; round-oblong; purple-red. Aug. 1 to 5 and later. Tree blights here.
- 0 **Quaker Beauty.** Not in bearing with me yet.
- 1 **Rebecca.** Above medium size; round-oblong; red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15.
- 1 **Reche.** Large; globular; dull purplish red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree a free grower, healthy and productive.
- 0 **Red Cloud.** } These have not produced fruit here yet.
- 0 **Red Horse.** }
- 1 **Rockford.** This does not reach the grade of large size, unless there is a light crop. Medium and below, will hit it oftener than large; round-oblong; purple; cling. Aug. 1 to 15. Very productive.
- 1 **Rocky Mountain Dwarf.** medium size and above; round-oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 15 to 25. The fruit of this cracks badly, if weather is wet when it approaches maturity.
- 1 **Rollingstone.** Medium size and above, round truncate; purple; cling. Aug. 1 to 10. Twig blight injures the trees of this variety here, so as to render it unproductive.
- 1 **Rollingstone Late.** Medium size and above; round; purple; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. This variety averages larger in size than the preceding, and succeeds better. The tree is a robust grower, with foliage that gives it a distinct appearance.
- 1 **Schoenthal.** Medium size; globular; dull red, covered with a purple bloom; semi-cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree a good grower and a heavy bearer.

PLUM BLOSSOM CHART. (CONTINUED.)

VARIETY.	CLASS.	9th Apr.	14th.	19th.	24th.	29th.
Hogg's No. 2.....	Hybrid.....					
Hughes.....	Chicasaw.....					
Jefferson.....	Domestica.....					
Lombard.....	do.....					
Milton.....	Wildgoose.....					
Newman.....	Chicasaw.....					
Ocheeda.....	Americana.....					
Richland.....	Domestica.....					
Rollingstone.....	Americana.....					
Spaulding.....	Domestica.....					
Wilder.....	Miner.....					
Wildgoose.....	Wildgoose.....					
Willard.....	Japanese.....					
Yellow Panhandle.....	Watsoni.....					
African.....	Chicasaw.....					
Cherokee.....	Americana.....					
Freeman's Favorite.....	Wildgoose.....					
Gaylord.....	Americana.....					
Hilltop.....	do.....					
Louisa.....	do.....					
Miner.....	Miner.....					
Minnetonka.....	Americana.....					
Ohio Prolific.....	Wildgoose.....					
Osage.....	do.....					
Smiley.....	do.....					
Speer.....	Americana.....					
Texas Belle.....	Wildgoose.....					
Van Buren.....	Americana.....					
Whitaker.....	Wildgoose.....					
Yell'w Transparen.....	Chicasaw.....					
Comfort.....	Americana.....					
Cottrell.....	do.....					
Cumberland.....	Wayland.....					
Kickapoo.....	Americana.....					
Lone Star.....	Chicasaw.....					
Lord's Seedling.....	Americana.....					
Rockford.....	do.....					
Roulette.....	Wildgoose.....					
Schley.....	do.....					
Champion.....	Americana.....					

Quince.

2 to 3 feet 20 cents each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Meech's Prolific. Large, yellow productive.

Rea's Mammoth. Large, fine, but a shy bearer.

Chinese, (Hong Kong). Very large, excellent for preserving or for jelly. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts each.

Currants.

North Star. A productive and robust variety. 2 years 10 cts each. \$1. per doz.

AMERICANA GROUP, continued.

- 1 **Silas Wilson.** Has not fruited here yet.
- 1 **Sloe.** Medium size to slightly above; round-oblong; purplish red; skin thick; cling. Aug. 1 to 15. Tree healthy and productive.
- 1 **Smith.** Grown from seed of Quaker, by C. A. Smith of this county. Large to very large; round-oblong; dark red, almost maroon when fully ripe; cling. Aug. 1 to 5. Tree a rapid grower and good bearer.
- 1 **Speer.** Medium size; round-oblong; purplish red on yellow; semi-cling. Aug. 10 to 20. Not productive here.
- 1 **Stoddard.** Very large; round; yellow ground, over-spread with red; cling. Aug. 5 to 10. One of the finest of the group with me.
- 0 **Tecumseh.** (Hughes' Late.) Medium size; round; mottled with rather bright red on yellow; and entirely covered over with coppery red when fully ripe; cling. Aug. 25 to Sept. 10. The introducer (J. W. Pool of Indiana) first named this Hughes' Late, but on learning that the name Hughes was already occupied by a *Chickasaw* variety, changed as above.
- 1 **The Cook's Choice.** Medium size; round, with a slight inclination to conic; red on yellow; cling. Aug. 1 to 10.
- 1 **Van Buren.** Large; round; red on yellow; cling. Aug. 10 to 20. Twig blights badly here.
- 1 **Van Deman.** Very large; round-oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 20 to 30. This variety cracks badly

as it approaches maturity. The tree is vigorous, irregular and drooping in form. Very productive.

- 1 **Weaver.** Large; round-oblong; purplish red on yellow; semi-cling, with (sometimes) a small cavity at stem end of seed. Aug. 5 to 10 and later. Tree suffers here from twig blight, hence, is not profitable.
- 1 **Wild Rose.** Large; round; red on yellow; cling. Aug. 1 to 10. Tree a good grower but not productive here.
- 1 **Winnebago.** Above medium size; round-oblong, usually a little lopsided; cherry red on yellow; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree a free grower, rigid and thorny; bears heavily of very pretty colored fruit.
- * **Wolf.** Above medium size, usually, sometimes when trees are very full, —as they are nearly every year here —the fruit will fall below medium; round; mottled red on yellow; free. Aug. 5 to 15. Tree succeeds well here, is a rapid, upright grower, and very productive.
- 0 **Wood.** Has not produced fruit here yet.
- 1 **Wyant.** Large; round-oblong; purplish red; separates from the seed. Aug. 10 to 20. Tree forms a close head, and becomes drooping with the weight of its large crops.
- 1 **Yellow Sweet.** Above medium size; round, inclining to oblong; yellow, more or less mottled and clouded with red. Tree is an upright grower, but twig blights very badly here. Not profitable.

The Nigra Group.

This in some respects bears very close relationship to the preceding group; its cultural range however extends farther north. The list of varieties under cultivation is not a long one, but some of those in the foregoing are evidently more or less imbued with *Nigra* characteristics; thus it becomes extremely difficult to decide where they should be placed. The varieties of this group are, as a rule, less productive here than those of any other.

Prof. Waugh says of this group: "There are several varieties in cultivation which show the most puzzling combinations of *Nigra* and *Americana* characters. They may be put into one group or the other on the arbitrary judgment of the pomologist, but they are a constant stumbling block to the botanist who likes to make species with high fences between them.

- 1 **August.** Large; purplish red; oblong; cling. The trees of this are quite distinct in appearance, owing to the Apricot-like foliage. They are rapid, upright, nice growers, but not productive. July 25 to Aug. 10.
- 1 **Cheney.** Very large; round oblong; purplish; cling. Aug. 5 to 10 and later. Tree upright, vigorous but not productive. The fruit of this

variety is injured more by "plum-pockets" (*Taphrina pruni*) than all the other varieties collectively, in my orchard.

- 1 **Harrison's Peach.** Large; purplish or dull red; oblong; semi-cling. Aug. 5 to 10. Twig blights badly here.
- 1 **Itasca.** Medium size; dull red; cling. Aug. 5 to 15. Of no value here as an orchard variety.

PLUM BLOSSOM CHART. (CONTINUED.)

VARIETY.	CLASS.	9th Apr.	14th.	19th.	24th.	29th.
Chas. Downing.....	Wildgoose.....					
Clara	Americana?.....					
Cluck	Chicasaw.....					
Crescent City.....	Miner.....					
Columbia.....	Wayland.....					
Dr. Tyl'r's S'g'r D'p	Domestica.....					
Gordon.....	Americana.....					
Hammer	do					
Hawkeye.....	do					
Idall.....	Miner.....					
Indian Chief.....	Wildgoose.....					
Indiana Red.....	Miner.....					
Jewell.....	Wildgoose.....					
Kampeska.....	Americana.....					
Kopp.....	do					
LeDuc.....	do					
Maquoketa.....	Miner.....					
Muncy	Americana.....					
Nelly.....	do					
North Carolina.....	do					
No. 0. (Kerr).....	do					
No. 6. (Kerr).....	do					
No. 20. (Kerr).....	do					
Old Gold.....	do					
Parsons.....	Miner.....					
Pottawatomie.....	Chicasaw.....					
Prairie Flower.....	Miner.....					
Purple Yosemite.....	Americana.....					
Sophie.....	Wildgoose.....					
Sucker State.....	Wayland.....					
Weaver.....	Americana.....					
Wooten.....	Wildgoose.....					
California.....	Americana.....					
Coe's Golden Drop	Domestica.....					
Colorado Queen.....	Americana.....					
Dakota.....	do					
Forest Rose.....	Miner.....					
German Prune.....	Domestica.....					
Hanson.....	Americana.....					
Honey.....	do					

Standard Pears.

On oriental stocks, 5 to 7 feet, 20 cts. each, \$29 per 100.

Osband's Summer.

Clapp's Favorite.

Wilder Early.

Lawrence.

Lawson.

Bartlett.

Kieffer.

Garber.

Anjou.

Idaho.

Howell.

Seckel.

Dwarf Pears.

20 cts each, \$2.00 per doz.

Duchess is the only variety I offer as a dwarf, and is about the only one worth planting as such.

NIGRA GROUP, continued.

- 1 **Oatey.** This is not in bearing here yet.
 0 **Penning's Peach.** Not fruiting with me yet.
 0 **Seper's Peach.** Not in bearing yet.
 0 **Smith's Red.** Very large; oblong; purplish red; cling. Aug. 10 to 20. Tree vigorous, foliage large and healthy. One of the best of the group.
 1 **Wazata.** Medium size; round; dull

red; cling. Aug. 10 to 15. Tree robust, upright, stocky. The flowers of this are large, and borne in great profusion, which coupled with the fine form of the tree, gives it value as a conspicuously handsome ornamental tree, or rather bush.

- 1 **Williams.** Large; oblong, terminating in a point; red; cling. Aug. 1 to 10. Tree vigorous, healthy, moderately productive.

The Miner Group.

"This" says Prof. Waugh, "has always been regarded as intermediate between the Wildgoose and Americana types; and now that a hybrid origin is supposed for all the Hortulanæ we may conceive either that the Miner type arises from a secondary hybridization between Wildgoose and Americana, or that it includes primary hybrids in which the Americana influence has preponderated." Prof. Bailey says "The seed which produced the Miner plum was planted in 1814, in Knox county, Tenn., by William Dodd, an officer under General Jackson." The same authority states "The Wildgoose was first brought to notice by James Harvey of Columbia, Tenn., (Maury county). Some time before 1850 a man shot a wild goose near Columbia, and on the spot where the carcass was thrown this plum came up the following spring." As will be observed the origin of the Miner antedates that of the Wildgoose, so that if the Miner really is a hybrid, its parentage is inaccessibly obscure. Nearly all of the varieties assigned to this group,—if not all, originated under cultivation, and are less sensitive to abrupt changes in removal from one climate to another, or to different soils. As a rule they are very productive when properly pollinated, and comparatively late in season, though not as late as the Wayland group. The cultural range of this group, almost equals that of the Americana.

- 1 **Clinton.** Above medium size; round; dull red; cling. August 10 to 30. Productive.

- 1 **Crescent City.** Above medium to large; round-oblong; red; cling. August 10 to 20 and later.

- 1 **Esther.** Above medium; round-oblong; dark red; cling. August 1 to 10 and later.

- 1 **Forest Rose.** Above medium to large; oblong; dull red; cling. August 10 to 25 and later.

- 1 **Idall.** Large; round; red on orange; cling. August 10 to 20.

- 1 **Indiana Red.** Above medium size; round; dull red; cling. August 20 to 30.

- 1 **Iris.** Medium size and below; round-oblong; dull red; cling. August 20 to 30. Too small.

- 1 **Maquoketa.** Large; round; coppery red; cling. August 10 to 20 and later. A good variety.

- Miner.** Large; round; dull red; cling. August 10 to 25, sometimes later.

- 1 **Nebraska.** Medium size; round; red; cling. August 25 to September 10.

- 1* **Prairie Flower.** Large; round; dull red; cling. August 15 to 25. The finest of the group here.

- 1 **Rachael.** Medium size; round; dull red; cling. August 15 to 25, has no orchard value here.

- 1 **Wier's Large Red.** Large; round; red; cling. A good and productive variety.

- 1 **Wier's No. 50.** Medium size to large; round; red on yellow; cling. August 10 to 25. Tree quite vigorous, healthy and productive. Good.

- 1 **Wilder.** Large; round; red; cling. Aug. 1 to 10. Tree robust, healthy, productive. This is one of the best of the group, and is a profitable orchard variety, (heretofore placed in Wildgoose group).

The Wayland Group.

The varieties now placed separately and designated as above, have heretofore been classed as Hortulanæ of the Wildgoose type. After a critical examination and careful study, Prof. Waugh sums up the facts and the evidence—botanically as follows: "This is the most distinct subdivision of the Hortulana class. The varieties are much more easily separated from those of other groups than are the varieties of the Miner or Wildgoose groups. Nevertheless these varieties, strangely

PLUM BLOSSOM CHART, (CONTINUED.)

VARIETY.	CLASS.	9th Apr.	14th.	19th.	24th.	29th.
Iris.....	Miner.....					
Jones' Late.....	Americana.....					
Knudson's Peach ..	do					
Macedonia	Wildgoose.....					
Mankato.....	Americana.....					
Maryland.....	Hybrid.....					
Missouri Apricot...	Wayland.....					
Moore's Arctic.....	Domestica.....					
Moreman.....	Wayland.....					
Noyes	Miner.....					
Piram	Chicasaw.....					
Poole's Pride	Wildgoose.....					
Reine Claude.....	Domestica.....					
Gen. Hand.....	do					
Shropshire Dams'n	do					
Stoddard.....	Americana.....					
Surprise.....	Wildgoose					
Williams.....	Nigra.....					
Williams' No. 17...	Americana.....					
Wolf	do					
Forest Garden	do					
Red Panhandle	Watsoni.....					
Smith	Americana.....					
Utah Hybrid.....	Hybrid					
Wayland.....	Wayland.....					
Worldbeater.....	do					
Wyant.....	Americana.....					
American Eagle....	do					
Garfield	Wayland.....					
Illinois Ironclad....	Americana.....					
Irene.....	do					
Kanawha.....	Wayland.....					
Leptune.....	do					
Marion.....	Americana.....					
Blackhawk.....	do					
Rachel.....	Miner.....					
Reed	Wayland.....					
Choptank.....	Wildgoose.....					
Esther.....	Miner					
Galena.....	Americana.....					

Gooseberries.

Houghton, is the only variety I offer, as it is more generally grown for market purposes than any other. Its great freedom from mildew, coupled with its wonderful productiveness, has made it popular with growers. Well rooted two year plants. \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1000.

Mulberries.

Downing's Everbearing. Large, black, fruit in season all through June. Tree a rapid grower, bears young and abundantly. 5 to 7 feet 50 cents each.

Hick's. Large, black, fine. Same price as above.

WAYLAND GROUP, continued.

enough, have hitherto not been put by themselves, but have been variously included in Miner and Wildgoose groups. * * * * * The group is certainly an anomalous one, and may prove, when we understand it better, to belong outside the Hortulana class of hybrids." This view seems entirely justifiable and beyond question from the practical standpoint. "Plum Crauks" everywhere will breathe their thanks to brother Waugh for thus dispelling a confusing factor in their lodge.

For culinary purposes, some of the varieties of this group are far superior to those of any other. The peer of the good house-wife's favorite—the Damsen—is found in the Moreman, Reed, Wayland, Golden Beauty and others. They are all "late bloomers" and sure bearers. The cultural range is about the same as that of the Wildgoose group.

1 **Columbia.** Medium size; oblong; yellow; cling. Aug. 10 to 20. Tree upright; productive.

0 **Crimson Beauty.** Medium size to slightly above; oblong; cherry red; cling. Aug. 10 to 20 this season.

1 **Cumberland.** Medium size, some specimens grading a little above; oblong; yellow; cling. Aug. 1 to 10 and some seasons later.

1 **Garfield.** Medium size; oblong; blood-red; cling. Aug. 20 to 30, and later; very productive.

* **Golden Beauty.** Medium size; round-ovate; yellow; semi-cling. Aug. 20 to 30 and later.

1 **Kanawha.** Medium size to slightly above; oblong, oval; deep red; cling. Aug. 25 to Sept. 5th. Tree quite vigorous, with large, healthy, foliage; very productive.

1 **Leptune.** Medium size; round; dark red; cling. Aug. 15 to 25 and later.

Missouri Apricot. (Honey Drop.)

Medium size; round to round-ovate; yellow; cling. Aug. 20 to 30; very productive.

1* **Moreman.** Medium size; round; dark red; cling. Aug. 15 to 25 and some seasons later. Tree a fine grower, healthy and very productive. This variety blooms too late to pollinate Wildgoose. *I never said anywhere that it would*, notwithstanding I have been publicly misquoted to that effect. This I say

here for the guidance of my patrons, and 'tis said without malice toward those who would mislead them.

0 **Nimon.** This has not fruited here yet, but it hails from a good source, as its introducer—T. V. Munson—never touches the "shoddy" in horticulture. His description is as follows: "Large as Wildgoose; crimson, with white dots, very handsome, ovate, firm, meaty and of excellent quality. Hybrid, produced by us, of Wayland pollinated by Wildgoose." Root grafted on plum. One year \$1.00 each.

1 **Reed.** Rather above medium size; round; dark red; cling. Aug. 15 to 25. Tree robust, with stout, heavy twigs, clothed with fine, large and healthy foliage; very productive. A desirable variety.

1 **Sucker State.** Medium to slightly above; round-oblong; bright red; cling. Aug. 10 to 20 and later.

1* **Wayland.** Slightly above medium size when at its best; round-oblong; bright pinkish red; cling. Aug. 20 to Sept. 5th, some seasons later.

1 **World Beater.** I take this to be the same as Wayland; if not, the difference is so slight, that thus far it has not been discernible to me. They are fruiting side by side here, and no one would be able to separate the fruit of the two, if placed in same basket.

The Wildgoose Group.

The safe cultural range of this group, reaches little, if any farther north than the southern boundaries of New York and Wisconsin, east of the Mississippi river, and throughout the southwest and Texas. The varieties embraced in this group will not endure as low a temperature as those of the Americana, and because of this will not become popular in the severe climates of the west and northwest. The group exhibits many very delicate shades of hybridity, quite puzzling in some instances to the botanists, and will doubtless intensify those intricacies as time moves on. A careful study prompts the inference that its origin begun with the amalgamation of the groups Americana and Chickasaw. The active germs of evolution seem to control its destiny and enhance its value to fruit-growers.

Under the head of THE WILDGOOSE GROUP, Prof. Waugh says: "From the pomological standpoint this is probably the most important group of native plums. * * * * * In 1892 Bailey described the species *Prunus hortulana* to include those varieties, and those of the Wayland and Miner groups. More recently, however,

PLUM BLOSSOM CHART. (CONTINUED.)

VARIETY.	CLASS.	9th Apr.	14th.	19th.	24th.	29th.
Golden Beauty.....	Wayland.....					
Heideman's 88.....	Americana.....					
Heideman's Black	Besseyi.....					
Heideman's Red...	do					
Heideman's Yell'w	do					
Newton Egg.....	Americana.....					
Pendent.....	Wildgoose.....					
Reche.....	Americana.....					
William's No. 0....	do					
Winebago.....	do					
Wood.....	do					
<i>Prunus maritima</i> .	Maritima					
Holt.....	Americana.....					
Joe Hooker.....	do					
Peffer's Premium.	do					
Smith's Red.....	do					

Cherry Trees.

4 to 6 feet, 25 cents each, \$20 per 100.

Early LaMaurie.

Wragg.

Black Tartarian.

Early Richmond.

Montmorency.

Yellow Spanish.

Mayduke.

Napoleon.

Gov. Wood.

Schmidt's Bigarreau.

Apricot.

On plum stocks. 3 to 4 feet 20 cts each, \$2 per dozen.

Shense.

Nicholas.

Budd.

Gibb.

Gold Dust.

Alexis.

Cluster: New, represented as blooming later than other kinds, making it a surer bearer, said to be fine, and quite productive. On peach stocks. 50 cts. each.

Grapes.

Two year old vines.

BLACK.

	Each.	Per doz.
Concord.....(\$4 per 100)	\$ 10	\$1 00
Worden.....	15	1 50
Early Victor.....	15	1 50
Early Dawn	15	1 50
Herbert.....	15	1 50
Black Eagle.....	15	1 50
Highland.....	15	1 50
Nectar (very fine).....	25	2 50
Carman.....	25	2 50

RED.

Wyoming.....	15	1 50
Vergennes.....	15	1 50
Brighton.....	15	1 50
Jefferson.....	15	1 50
Amber Queen.....	15	1 50

	Each.	Per doz.
Berckmans.....	15	1 50
Ulster.....	15	1 50
Woodruff.....	25	2 25

WHITE.

Martha.....	\$ 10	\$1 00
Lady.....	15	1 50
Pocklington.....	15	1 50
Croton.....	15	1 50
Niagara.....	15	1 50
Empire State.....	15	1 50
Lady Washington	15	1 50
Diamond.....	20	2 00
Rommell.....	25	2 50
Geneva.....	25	2 50
Winchell.....	30	
Duchess.....	15	1 50

WILDGOOSE GROUP, continued.

the same author has decided that this is "a Mongrel group, undoubtedly hybrids" of *Prunus Americana* and *P. angustifolia* * * * *. There are really four fairly distinct pomological groups comprised in the great Hortulana class. The Wildgoose is the leading group. The Miner group has always been placed separately. The Wayland group is here separated and characterized for the first time, but is the best market group of all. There is still another group comprising such varieties as Clifford, Schley and Wooten, which lie midway between Wildgoose and the pure Chickasaw plums. These varieties grade so closely in to each other that it is quite impossible to divide them by any line except a purely arbitrary one."

- 1* **Chas. Downing.** Large; round; red; cling. July 20th to Aug. 5th in '97. Tree vigorous spreading. A fine variety.
- 0 **Choptank.** Originated here from seed of Wildgoose. Large; oblong; firm; bright red; cling. July 15 to 30. Tree notably vigorous, with healthy large foliage: very productive.
- 1 **Clark.** Medium size and below; round, flattened at ends; red; cling. July 10 to 20. Tree a free grower and very productive, but the fruit is under size and of poor quality.
- 1* **Clifford.** (Mrs. Clifford.) Large; oblong, sometimes pear shaped; red; cling. July 10 to 25. Tree a rapid grower and good bearer.
- 1 **Davis.** This has not fruited with me yet.
- 1 **Drouth King.** Rather above medium size when trees are not over loaded as they are apt to be; round to round oblong; red; cling. Aug. 1 to 10. Tree and fruit of this resembles Chickasaw.
- 0 **Dunlaps No. 2.** Large: round oblong; bright clear red; cling. Aug. 1 to 15. Tree upright, vigorous with healthy foliage. Very productive.
- 1 **El Paso.** Above medium size; round; red; cling. July 15 to Aug. 5. Very productive. Tree and fruit on the Chickasaw order.
- 1 **Freeman.** (Freeman's Favorite). Large; round-oblong; red; cling. July 25 to Aug. 10. Tree a vigorous grower and productive.
- Gonzales.** A new and valuable Texas variety, introduced by F. T. Ramsey who certainly *knows* a good thing in *plums* when he sees it. He describes it as follows: "Large as Abundance, and nearly same shape; brilliant red; dark red when *fully* ripe; quality unsurpassed and hard to describe." Ripe in Texas June 15 to 20. Would be a month later here. "The tree is quite like a Japan, but is doubtless a Hortulana." I have JUNE BUDS *only* of this, on *peach*. 1½ to 3 feet. \$1.00 each.
- 0 **Hollister.** Above medium size; oblong; red; cling. Aug. 1 to 10 and later; productive. Tree and fruit bear resemblance to Chickasaws.
- 1 **Indian Chief.** Large; round; dull red; cling. July 15 to 25.
- 1 **James Vick.** Large; round; bright-red; cling. Aug. 1 to 10. Tree quite vigorous with fine, healthy foliage; very productive.
- 1 **Jewell.** Above medium size; round; yellow ground over spread with red; cling. July 25 to Aug. 10. Tree vigorous, open or spreading with handsome bright foliage narrower than Wildgoose leaves.
- 0 **Kroh.** Medium size to slightly above; round; red, flecked with white dots; pretty; cling. July 25 to Aug. 10. Tree vigorous and productive with foliage smooth, hard and glossy on upper surface and more lanceolate than the type.
- 0 **Macedonia.** Medium size to slightly above; round, with slight inclination to conic; red; cling. July 25 to Aug. 10. Tree vigorous and shows characteristics of Chickasaw.
- 1* **Milton.** Large; round-oblong; dark red; cling. July 1 to 10. Tree vigorous, resembling Wildgoose in appearance; very productive. This I regard as the most valuable market variety in this group.
- 0 **Mule.** A hybrid from seed of Wildgoose pollinated with Troth's Early peach. It is completely barren. The tree resembles peach more than plum.
- 1 **Ohio Prolific.** This has heretofore been classed as a Chickasaw, but Prof. Waugh places it here and what the Prof. says about plums "*goes*." This variety showed up finely this year. Above medium size; round; evenly covered with bright red; cling. July 15 to Aug. 5. The tree is a free grower, bears young and abundantly.
- 1 **Osage.** Slightly above medium size; round; red; cling. July 20 to 30. The tree and fruit of this variety tends strongly toward Chickasaw.
- * **Pool's Pride.** Medium size; round-oblong; red; cling. July 20 to 30; very productive. The growth and habits of this as also the fruit border so strongly on Chickasaw that no one not a botanist, would place it elsewhere.

WILDGOOSE GROUP, continued.

- 1***Roulette**. Large; round to round oblong; red; cling. July 20 to 30. Tree a handsome, rapid grower, somewhat spreading and very productive.
- 1 **Schley**. (Schley's Large Red). This is taken from the Chickasaw group and classed here by Prof. Waugh. Fruit above medium size; round; red; cling. Aug. 10 to 20. Tree sprawling in habit and not productive thus far with me.
- 1***Smiley**. Large; round to round oblong; red; cling. July 15 to 30 this season. Tree a free, vigorous grower very productive and profitable. Pollinates effectively, Wildgoose, Whitaker or Milton.
- 1 **Sophie**. Originated here as fully described in former catalogues. Large as Wildgoose; pear shaped, deep red when fully ripe; semi-cling. July 20 to Aug. 5. Tree a free grower and very productive, when properly pollinated. This variety is

specially valuable for pollinating purposes as it serves satisfactorily for varieties of any other groups blooming at same time.

- + **Southern Beauty**. A hybrid, similar to Mule; blossom buds never expand. Tree peach-like in growth and foliage.
- 0 **Thousand and One**. Has not fruited here yet.
- 1 **Texas Belle**. Medium size; round; red; cling. July 20 to 30. Resembles Chickasaw.
- 0 **Transparent**. Possibly the same as Macedonia—has not fruited here yet.
- * **Whitaker**. Large; round oblong; red; cling. July 5 to 20. One of the most profitable orchard varieties.
- * **Wildgoose**. Large; round-oblong; red; cling. July 5 to 20. Well known throughout the country to plum growers. A profitable variety for orchard culture.
- 1 **Wooten**. Above medium size to large; round oblong; red; cling. July 15 to 25. Productive and profitable.

The Chickasaw Group.

This, as the collection of varieties stands at the present time, has about the same cultural range as the Wildgoose group. It embraces some quite valuable and profitable varieties for orchard culture,—some too that are abundant in the production of pollen just at the right time,—of proper affinity for complete fecundation of the blossoms of several of the most profitable varieties of the Wildgoose group. The trees of this group as a rule are close headed or compact in form, and rigid; seldom breaking or splitting with the enormous crops which they produce almost annually. The fruit does not average as large as that of the Wildgoose group, but some seasons when the trees are not so full, such kinds as Munson, Lone Star, Newman, Coletta, etc., produce fruit of a size equal to Wildgoose. The earliest ripening varieties are found in this group.

- African**. Above medium size; round-oblong; dark red; cling. July 10 to 20.
- 1 **Arkansas Lombard**. Above medium size; round; red; cling. August 1 to 5. Drops as soon as ripe.
- 1***Beaty**. Slightly above medium size; round; red; cling. August 1 to 10 and sometimes later.
- 1***Caddo Chief**. Below medium size; round-oblong; red; cling. June 25 to July 5.
- 0 **Cluck**. A Texas variety that has not fruited here yet. Mr. F. T. Ramsey—good authority on plums—says of it "Last summer the two year old trees were the wonder of my orchard—being loaded with large red plums of excellent flavor, many of which were larger than any Wildgoose plum I ever saw. It is a pure Chickasaw of very free symmetrical growth." Season in Texas July 10 to 31. Here it would be nearly a month later.
- 1***Coletta**. Medium to large; round to round-oblong; red; cling. July 5 to 15.
- 1***Early Red**. Medium size; round; red; cling. June 25 to July 5.
- 1 **Emerson**. Above medium size; round; red; cling. July 1 to 10.
- 0 **Emerson's Yellow**. A Texas variety, received from Mr. J. S.*Kerr of that State, who says of it "A seedling from Emerson, very fine." It is not in bearing here yet.
- 1 **Hughes**. Above medium size; round; red; cling. August 1 to 10.
- 1 **Jennie Lucas**. Above medium size; round; yellow; cling. July 10 to 20.
- 1***Lone Star**. Medium to large; round-oblong; red; cling. July 10 to 20. A fine variety.
- 0 **Mason**. Above medium size; round; bright red; cling. July 1 to 10.
- 1***Munson**. Above medium to large; oblong; red; cling. July 5 to 15. One of the best in the group.

CHICKASAW GROUP, continued.

- * **Newman.** Above medium to large; round; red; cling. August 1 to 15 and some seasons to 30. This variety is wonderfully productive, and will clear \$150 per acre at one cent net per quart.
- 1 **Ogeechee.** Rather under medium size; round; red; cling. July 1 to 10th.
- 1 **Piram.** Above medium size; round to round-oblong; usually a little lop-

sided; yellow; cling. July 15 to 30. Quite productive.

- 1 **Pottawattamie.** Medium size; round-oblong; red; cling. July 20 to 30. Does not succeed well here.
- 1 **Robinson.** Above medium size; round; red; cling. July 20 to 30. Rots worse than any other here.
- 1* **Yellow Transparent.** Above medium size; oblong; lemon yellow; cling. July 10 to 20. A very productive variety, and a very handsome fruit.

The Watsoni Group. (SAND PLUM.)

This group is not so well known as some of the others. In a practical way it is as difficult to discriminate between this and the Chickasaw group, as between Americana, Nigra and Miner. There are however, important differences in both cases, that plum growers will ere long find it to their interests to familiarize themselves with. The list of varieties of this group, now in cultivation is not a long one, but considerable interest is tending in that direction, so that the list may be expected to increase. The trees do not attain as large size as those of the preceding group, and will admit of closer planting. In point of hardiness, they are fully equal to the Chickasaws.

- 0 **Purple Panhandle.** Below medium size; round-oblong inclining to conic; purpleish red; cling. August 10 to 25. Tree a rapid grower, with small, wiry, grayish colored twigs. Foliage narrow; glossy above.
- 0 **Red Panhandle.** Medium size; oblong; red; cling. July 25 to August 15. Tree irregular and straggling in habit. Very productive.

- 1* **Strawberry.** Medium size; sometimes below; round; red; cling. July 5 to 20. Tree distinct in appearance, having ash colored bark, and forming a close head.

- 0 **Yellow Panhandle.** Below medium to small size; round-oblong; yellow ground; overspread and clouded with bright red; cling. August 1 to 10. Trees grow rapidly, forming a close symmetrical head.

All of the above were heretofore classed as Chickasaws, but Prof. Waugh promptly identified them as belonging to this group, which appears for the first time in my catalogue.

The Marianna Group.

There may be botanical differences between the varieties comprising this group and the common Myrobalan, but practically they are the same so far as the trees themselves are concerned. For this section at least, there is but little to commend them to plum growers. The Marianna attained notoriety as a *valuable* (?) stock upon which to work other varieties, but it is in no way superior to the old Myrobalan for that purpose, so far as my own experience with it goes. The weak point in all these varieties here, is the tendency of the fruit to rot as it approaches maturity.

- 1 **De Caradeuc.** Above medium size; round, flattened at ends; overspread with dark red when fully ripe; cling. July 10 to 20. Not productive here.
- 1 **Hattie.** Medium size; round; dull red; cling. July 20 to 30. Of no value for orchard purposes.
- 1 **Hogg's No. 2.** This I take it, is the Marianna re-named; if not, it is so nearly identical with it, in tree and fruit, that I am unable to find any difference.
- 0 **Kelsey No. 2.** A hybrid between "Early Cherry" and Kelsey, produced by Mr. Theo. Williams of

Nebraska, "From Kelsey pits." "Larger than Marianna, cooks like Green Gage, color green when ripe." This is not in bearing here yet.

- 1 **Brill.** Medium size; round, sometimes round-ovate; red; freestone. July 10 to 20. A very pretty plum.
- 1 **Marianna.** Medium and above; round-oblong; red; cling. poor quality. July 10 to 20.
- 0 **Early Cherry.** } Neither of these
0 **Tarleton.** } are fruiting here yet.

Maritima Group.

Here we have a group that will doubtless impress plum growing interests, with its value in the "not distant" future. Why eastern horticulturists should be caught with anything so utterly unpromising and valueless here as the "Rocky Mountain Cherry," when they have the Beach plums so easily accessible is simply an endorsement of the philosophy of the late P. T. Barnum, who declared "The people like to be humbugged." Surely the fruit of the latter is the peer of the former, when it is a question of quality. The same situation obtains, as to prolificacy; and when the habits of the trees themselves are considered, there is no comparison between them; for while the Beach plum is a model of health, with bright, clean healthy foliage; ripening up the fruit crowded upon its stiff, stocky branches, the "Rocky Mountain Cherry," as it is called, has its sickly appearance intensified, by the fruit that rotted before it was ripe—"dried up,"—but still persistently clings to its limbs. The Beach plum presents a promising field for cross pollinations, or hybridizing. The only variety under cultivation, so far is the,—

1 **Bassett's.** (Bassett's American) small; round; dull purplish red; freestone, Aug. 20 to 30.

Prunus Besseyi. (THE SAND CHERRY.)

None of the varieties of these cherries that I have tried are in *any* way satisfactory. Blight begins with spring growth and blooming, and all through the growing season there are occasional branches, dying from this cause. The brown fruit rot begins its work on these cherries here as soon as the blossoms open, and consequently but few reach maturity to betray their inferior quality. I cannot conceive of any benefits directly or indirectly to accrue to eastern fruit culture from them. In some of the western states, they perhaps maintain better relation to horticulture.

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| <p>0 Heideman's Yellow. Small; round to round-oblong; greenish yellow; semi-cling, July 15 to 25. This bush (for it is not a tree) like the others that follow, suckers freely, or rather stools like a currant or gooseberry bush. When grown from pits, cuttings, or root-grafts, and attains a height of four to six feet.</p> <p>0 Heideman's Red. Small; round-oblong; dark red; July 10 to 20. The bush of this is prostrate in habit, and when grafted on Marianna stocks three feet from the ground, the branches grow downward as naturally as a weeping willow.</p> | <p>0 Heideman's Black. Small; oblong; black. July 10 to 20. Bush more upright and vigorous than the others.</p> <p>1 Improved Dwarf. (Rocky Mountain). Small; round-oblong; black. July 10 to 20. This bush is prostrate.</p> <p>0 Maryland. Grown from pit of "Utah Hybrid," and has a flat seed like a plum; the fruit is much larger than that of the preceding kinds. The tree attains a height of twelve to fifteen feet or more, and is irregular in form and drooping in habit. This variety does not belong in this group and is only put here for convenience.</p> |
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Japan Plums. (PRUNUS TRI-FLORA GROUP)

Public opinion is more or less divided as to the value of this group for market orchards. Its strong points and weak ones, are magnified and diminished, more or less by locality. The range over which the group can be relied upon, for profitable culture in a commercial sense, is very much restricted, as compared with the Natives. For the latitude of this peninsula and southward, they may be safely set down as very uncertain. The hardier varieties of the group, will no doubt supersede in a large measure, the old "domestica" varieties, which in most instances are planted more as a matter of habit than profit, north of this. The trees of this group, as a rule are rapid growers, and exempt from the ravaging black-knot, and enfeebling leaf-blight, so common to the domesticas; when the bloom escapes injury from frosts, the trees are enormously prolific, and the many varieties now under cultivation embody various grades as to size and quality of fruit. Some of the weak points of the group are. 1st—The trees as a rule are short lived. 2d—They bloom too early. 3d—The fruit of most, or nearly all of the Japan varieties, specks and rots easily. This brief outline, affords the inexperienced some idea, as to the most conspicuous characteristics of the group. In my own orchards, planted some years back there is a much larger proportion of Japans than has proved profitable (about one

fourth). When it is narrowed down to the question of revenue per acre, the best varieties of the natives beat the Japans everytime, still I would not be without them entirely.

I wish to emphasize one fact right here, viz. What is said in this Catalogue is absolutely without prejudice in favor of, or against any variety or class of fruit, but is unvarnished fact, as gleaned from practical experience and impartial trial.

PRICE OF TREES.

On Plum root,	3 to 5 ft.	25 cts each.	\$15 per 100.
" " "	2 to 3 ft.	20 " "	12 " "
Root grafted on peach,	3 to 5 ft.	20 " "	10 " "
Red June, budded on peach,	3 to 5 ft.		6 " "
Yosebe, " "	3 to 5 ft.		6 " "
" June budded	1 to 2 ft.		5 " "

Special prices for new varieties, following the descriptions.

VARIETIES.

Abundance. When thinned and not left to overbear, the fruit of this is large; round to round-oblong; mottled and sometimes shaded entirely over with red; cling. Medium early. Tree upright, strong and handsome grower. I still regard this as the most reliable market variety.

Bailey. (Same as Chabot, which see.)

Berckmans. (True Sweet Botan) Large; round to slightly oblong; red on yellow; cling. I always pick this at same time of Abundance; it is more or less variable on different soils, with me it is superior in all respects to the above.

Berger. Quite small; round; red; free. Early, but not as productive as most others.

Burbank. Large; oblong, slightly conical; marbled, and overspread with red; cling. A week to ten days later than Abundance. Worthless here on account of its rotting. Tree uprightly, irregular, and sprawling.

Chabot. Large; oblong, inclining to cone-shape; lively red on yellow; cling. Season a week after Burbank. Tree vigorous upright, bearing its fruits on spurs along the limbs, securing it from splitting and breaking down. One of the best here.

Chase. (Yellow Japan) Above medium size; round-ovate; red on yellow; cling; ripens with the preceding but is not as fine.

Engre. Medium and above; round; red; cling. Season ten days or more earlier than Abundance; rots badly, and is not profitable here. Tree a stiff, "stocky" grower, with heavy twigs; upright.

Excelsior. Above medium in size; round-pointed; dark red; cling. This variety in tree and fruit is more closely allied to the Chickasaw group than to the Japans. The tree is a rapid grower, with clean healthy foliage, which at a distance would easily be mistaken for a Chickasaw. The fruit too, when fully ripe, would puzzle a blindfolded expert to place it.

Furugiya. New, and has not fruited with me yet. Budded on peach. 4 to 6 ft. 50 cents each.

Georgeson. Above medium size; round; yellow; cling. Ripens after Burbank. The tree is vigorous and somewhat spreading in habit.

Hale. Large; round-cordate; orange, overlaid with mottled red; cling. Not in bearing with me. June-buds on peach. 1 to 2 ft. 50 cents each.

Hytankayo. Buds of this received from J. L. Normand, of La. It has not fruited with me yet. Budded on peach. 4 to 6 ft. 50 cents each.

Juicy. Medium and above; shaped like Abundance; yellow. This is a hybrid, between Robinson, a Chickasaw and Botan or (as it is now authoritatively called) Abundance. I have not fruited it yet, and as it has Robinson blood in it I fear it will not succeed here, as the Robinson is the only pure Chickasaw in my collection that is valueless.

On plum, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. 50 cts. each.

Budded on peach, 4 to 6 ft. 35 cts. "

June buds on " $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 25 cts. "

Kelsey. Very large; conical; pointed; red on greenish yellow; free. Variable in season;—here August and September, safely covers its variability. It is an early bloomer, and not a sure bearer on this account. The tree is vigorous and hardy here, somewhat spreading in habit.

JAPAN PLUMS, continued.

Kerr. Medium to large; conical; pointed; bright yellow; cling; full ten days earlier than Abundance, ripened this season with the Yosebe—the earliest of all Japan plums, fruiting with me. This variety resisted rot better than *any other* this season. The tree is distinct in foliage, vigorous in growth and productive.

Long Fruit. Small; round to round-oblong; red; cling. Ripens immediately after Engre. It is without value as an orchard variety here.

Maru. Medium and above; more or less depressed or flattened at apex; red on rich apricot yellow; semi-cling. Tree moderately vigorous, forming a compact head, with smaller leaves than most others. Ripens with Abundance.

Mikado. Very large; greenish yellow; nearly round. Tree a very vigorous grower.

The above is J. L. Normand's description of this variety, who says further—"This is the most remarkable of all plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest plum in existence, etc." "I have had specimens of it larger than any Kelsey, or as large as any common-size Elberta peach." It is not in bearing here yet. June buds on peach $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 40 cents each. \$25 per 100. Trees 4 to 6 ft. budded on peach 50 cents each.

Nagate No Botankyo. New; and not in bearing here. Said to be early. Budded on peach 4 to 6 ft. 50 cents each.

Normand. Medium to large; slightly conical; yellow; free. Ripens just after Abundance. Tree a vigorous grower, forming an open head. This variety rots badly here.

Ogon. Medium to large; round; large specimens flattened at ends; light yellow; free. Tree vigorous, upright and compact. This variety is self-sterile with me.

O Hatankyo. New, and not in bearing here yet. Said to be early. Budded on peach, 4 to 6 ft. 50 cents each.

Red June. Above medium size; conical; bright red; cling. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. Ripens before Abundance. Not quite as early as Willard and Engre but greatly superior to them every way. I have this variety on plum roots,—grafted on peach, and budded on peach.

Sagetsuna. Not in bearing here yet. Budded on peach 4 to 6 ft. 50 cents each.

Satsuma. Above medium to large, more or less conical; dark, dull red; cling. Tree a strong grower, somewhat sprawling in habit. Wholly valueless with me as a market variety; generally unproductive, and when it does bear, the fruit rots badly.

Uchi-Beni. Medium size; round to round-ovate; bright red; cling. Ripens before Abundance. Tree a good grower, but not very productive. The variety has very little value for orchard purposes.

Wasse Botankyo. Not in bearing here yet. Budded on peach 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

Wasse Sumomo. Not fruiting here yet. Said to be early. Budded on peach 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.

Wassu. New, not fruiting with me yet. Budded on peach 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.

White Kelsey. This is not bearing with me, but is described as "a duplicate in size and shape of the Kelsey, but pale creamy white in color, almost white when ripe, does not rot like the Kelsey; ripens earlier and blooms later. Budded on peach 4 to 6 feet; 50 cents each.

Wickson. This is one of Mr. Burbank's cross-bred plums. He has this to say of it "Among the many thousand Japan Plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities." "Very large; deep maroon-red; long-cordate; cling." This is a cross between Kelsey and Burbank, and as both these varieties rot badly here, I do not expect results with it, such as the dry atmosphere of its origin can produce. Budded on peach 4 to 6 feet, 35 cents each. June-buds on peach $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, 25 cents each.

Willard. Above medium size; round; red; free. Ripens with Engre here, which it closely resembles, even in its inclination to rot. Tree a strong grower. The variety is of little value here.

Yosebe. Small; round-oblong; red; free. Earlier than any other fruiting here. Tree vigorous, upright; hardy, and immensely productive. It has been notably and pleasingly free from rot until this season it rotted considerably. The foliage of this on bearing trees is narrow and peach-leaf like in form, giving it an appearance quite distinct from other kinds.

Domestica Group.

These are the common garden plums—known by some as “English plums,” etc., and embrace the Gage, Prune and Damson,—descended from European parentage, and are only adapted to very limited areas in certain sections, for anything approaching profitable culture. Black-knot and leaf blight are the unrelenting enemies of the group.

Trees grafted on plum root 3 to 4 feet 25 cents each.

“ “ “ 2 to 3 “ 15 “

“ root-grafted on peach 3 to 4 “ 15 “

Clyman. Large; popular on the Pacific coast.

Lincoln. Large; purplish red; thought by some to be the same as Guai.

Moore's Arctic. Large; blue; productive.

Jefferson. Quite large; yellow.

Spaulding. Large; greenish yellow.

Shipper's Pride. Above medium size; blue.

Washington. Very large; yellow.

Lombard. Medium size; dark red.

Tatge. Resembles Lombard.

Park. New, and reputed as being a hybrid with native variety—30¢ each.

Kreger. No description. New. 50¢ each.

Townsend. A descendant of Lombard, said to be much superior to it. 50¢ each.

Zuzac. Similar in appearance to Townsend, 50¢ each.

Glass. New. 50¢ each.

Communia. Popular in some parts of the west.

Ornamental Varieties of Plums.

Flora Plena. (Americana). Tree dwarfish, of good form, and produces in great profusion, full double pure white flowers in April, here, making quite a handsome and conspicuous object in either the lawn or flower garden. The flowers are sterile. 2 to 3 feet, 50¢ each.

Pissardi. (Myrobalan). Foliage purple, retaining its color well throughout the entire summer. Tree is upright and free in growth, but bears shearing in patiently, and can be kept in bush form if desired. It bears small plums which are blood-red as soon as the blossoms fall off. Quite ornamental and desirable for some situations. 2 to 3 ft., 25¢ each.

PEACH TREES.

PRICES.—4 to 5 feet \$6.00 per 100, \$50 per 1000.

3 to 4 feet 5.00 “ 40 “

2 to 3 feet 4.00 “ 30 “

Planters please note,—that every precaution is taken in the propagation of these trees, to insure healthy, pure, and in *all respects*, strictly reliable stock. The practice common in most nurseries is, to perpetuate varieties by budding from *nursery trees* year after year. In order to more carefully guard against the dangers which menace this custom, my peach nurseries are renewed,—re-started from *healthy bearing* trees, every third or fourth year, as a safeguard against impurities or mixture in the varieties, as also tending to retain their special characteristics and vigor.

Good healthy seed to start with is very important, and this feature is vigilantly attended to. It is all important to build on a good foundation,—and equally essential that the building be covered with a good roof.

The list of varieties presented in this, is much shorter than my list of a few years back, because the conditions that confront peach-growers now are widely different from what they were then. In all respects the very best, and the *very best only*, are eligible now to the list of profitable market kinds. The supplying of trees for small orchards for home use, necessitates the retention of a few kinds such as Japan Blood, Rivers, Troth, etc., in order that the entire season of ripening may be covered by selections for such purpose, that otherwise would be excluded.

New varieties, claiming important improvement on the old standard kinds, when from reputable sources, are placed on trial in “test” orchard,—propagated in nursery and offered to my customers from time to time, but experience begets caution in this relation.

VARIETIES NAMED IN ORDER OF RIPENING.

- Triumph.** This has only fruited one season with me, and is slightly under medium size; skin a rich yellow, covered nearly over with dull red; flesh yellow, adhering more or less to the pit, which is small; it did not rot as badly as others of the "quite earlies." Its season is with the very earliest. Judging from one year's test, I would hesitate to commend this as a market variety of much promise for this section at least.
- Japan Blood.** Medium size; skin greenish white, more or less blushed, and sometimes entirely covered with red; semi-cling. Quite early. Tree dwarfish.
- Rivers.** Medium size and above; skin white, more or less blushed with pinkish red; not entirely free; tender, and rots badly in wet seasons.
- St. John.** Medium to large; yellow; may be classed as a free-stone, and is somewhat popular with many growers. Tree fairly productive.
- Troth.** Small; skin greenish white, blushed, and sometimes covered with red; free.—This variety is no longer profitable with commercial growers, on account of its small size.
- Mountain Rose.** Medium to large; skin greenish, marbled and shaded handsomely with red; free. A peach of fine quality, that retains its full share of public favor, as a profitable market variety. Tree a good bearer.
- Amelia.** Large; skin greenish; clouded and streaked with red; free. This is a fine peach, but the tree with me is not a heavy bearer.
- Champion.** This variety has disappointed me both as to size and season of ripening. Its size is medium and below; skin greenish, thinly marbled with red; free. Ripens a trifle earlier than Crawford's Early.
- Crawford's Early.** Large; yellow, more or less blushed with dull red; free. This old variety is not as popular as formerly, because better and more reliable varieties are now obtainable. The tree is inclined to overload itself with fruit, which affects unfavorably both size and quality.
- Foster.** Large; yellow, blushed with red; more reliable as to size and quality than the preceding; free-stone.
- Mary's Choice.** Large to very large; yellow, more or less blushed; free. One of the finest of large sized peaches. The tree is not a heavy bearer while young, but improves in this respect as it grows older.
- Reeves' Favorite.** Large to very large; yellow, blushed; free. This is very much like Mary's Choice in fruit, but different in tree; it is not a heavy bearer, but invariably develops its fruit to the highest standard in size and appearance. A justly popular variety.
- Elberta.** Very large; yellow; handsomely blushed; free. A wonderful variety in all respects. It is as sure a bearer as almost any other variety on the list, and while it is surpassingly productive, its fruit is always of fine size, and brings the highest price in the market.
- Old Mixon.** Medium to large size; skin greenish white, marbled—sometimes entirely overpread—with red; free. An old favorite that still retains its heavy grasp on public favor. Tree a heavy bearer of fruit of highest quality.
- Bequett Cling.** Large; skin greenish white, blushed and shaded with red. A sure and heavy bearer. One of the finest of clingstone peaches.
- Great Eastern.** Large; skin white, clouded more or less, entirely over; free. A very fine peach every way. Tree a strong grower, and very productive.
- Crosby.** Medium and below; skin yellow, slightly blushed; free. This variety will be dropped from my list after this year, on account of its small size.
- Stump.** Above medium to large; handsomely blushed and thinly shaded with red; free. This variety still holds its position among white fleshed varieties as a profitable market peach. Tree a good vigorous grower and quite productive.
- Wheatland.** Large to very large; yellow, blushed and shaded with lively red; free. A very handsome peach. Tree vigorous, but a rather shy bearer.
- Crawford's Late.** Yellow; blushed,—sometimes nearly covered with dull red; free. A peach of large size. A reliable and popular market variety. Tree a good grower and bearer.
- Chairs' Choice.** Similar in appearance and season to the preceding, though hardier in blossom, and therefore a surer bearer. Planters who are familiar with both kinds prefer this to the Crawford's Late. June buds of this 1½ to 2 ft. \$3 per 100.

PEACHES, continued.

June buds of this 1 to 1½ ft. \$2 per 100.
Standard trees same price as other kinds.

Brandywine. Large to very large; skin greenish yellow, shaded and nearly covered with dull red; free. June buds *only* of this kind 1½ to 2 ft. \$3 per \$100.

Fox's Seedling. Medium; skin greenish, nearly covered with red; free. Tree a very heavy bearer.

Beers' Smock. Above medium to large; yellow, blushed with red; free. No longer popular with Peninsula growers.

Hold On. (Garey's.) Resembles the preceding in fruit and appearance of tree; its fruit however will average larger, and the tree is more reliable as to the full development and matu-

urity of its crop; hence, it is more desirable as a market variety.

Orange Smock. Large; yellow with more or less blush; free. With good soil and culture, this is superior to any of the smock type with which I am acquainted.

Heath Cling. (Manmoth). A Missouri peach, and as fine as any of the Heath strain. Large size; skin white, blushed. Requires good soil and culture.

Bilyeu. (Bilyeu's October, Newark, Sherman, etc.) Medium and above; overspread with red; flesh white; free. Tree a shy bearer here, and not profitable as a market variety; but indispensable in the family orchard, where very late peaches are appreciated.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF PEACHES.

Bequett Free. Large; skin greenish white, blushed and marbled with red; free. This variety seems to hold the same relation to white flesh kinds, that the Elberta sustains toward the yellow varieties. It is a certain and heavy bearer. And the

fruit is all large. Its season is just after the Oldmixon, but as a market peach it is superior to any other white flesh variety on the list.

Standard trees \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100. June buds 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

Two valuable new varieties will be offered next season. One is a cross between Early Rivers and Elberta (by hand pollination) from seed of the latter. The original tree stands in an orchard of seedlings—all from hand-pollinated seed—and has produced four crops, in four successive years. Fruit above medium; skin white, marbled all over with lively red; adheres more or less to the seed like the Rivers. Its season is a trifle earlier than the old Troth. The tree is a sure and heavy bearer. This variety is named **ELRIV**—a combination of part of the names of both parents.

The other variety is a cross between Early Beauty and Elberta. The fruit, in form, color and size is very much like Elberta, and the appearance and habits of the tree resembles that fine variety, yet is was grown from seed of Early Beauty; and stranger still while the Early Beauty is earlier in season of ripening than the Elberta, this seedling is a week to ten days later. It is very productive, and this year when Crawford's Late, Chairs Choice and other standard sorts, under same conditions, fail to show *any* fruit, this tree is again *loaded* with peaches. It simply prolongs the season of the best yellow peach under cultivation, and will be especially valuable as a market variety. To have a variety as reliably productive as the Elberta—as large and handsome, and a week to ten days later is a consideration of vast importance to growers, and in this variety, which will be introduced under the name of **DENTON**—these propositions are faithfully complied with.

No trees or buds of these two varieties will be offered before fall of 1898.

SHADE TREES.

MAPLE. **Norway**, the finest of all shade trees. 8 to 10 feet 50 cts each. 6 to 8 feet, 35 cts each. 4 to 6 feet 25 cts each.

“ **Sugar**, 8 to 10 feet 50 cts each.

“ **Silver**, 7 to 9 feet 25 cts each. 4 to 6 feet, 15 cts each.

“ **Wier's Cutleaf**, 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts each.

Horse Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts each.

Styrax, (Japan). This is for ornament only, as the tree does not grow large enough for shade, but it is one of Nature's Master pieces. In June it is a mass of white, fuchsia shaped flowers, charming in appearance, and delightfully fragrant. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts each. 3 to 4 feet 25 cts.

Rhubarb.

Myatt's Linnaeus. This variety when grown in *rich* soil, makes large, tender leaf stalks, and does not become stringy and tough as soon as other kinds. The plants are from divided stools, and are greatly superior to such as are grown from seed, as they are uniform and reliable in habits of growth, while seedlings are variable. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Kaki. (JAPAN PERSIMMON.)

Several of the following named varieties—which were selected on account of the hardness of the trees—are in bearing here and produce very fine fruit of large size. I would not recommend any of these for planting north of Maryland however, unless protected through the winter. 12 to 18 inches, 50 cents each. Root-grafted on native persimmon stocks.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, seedless, early.

Yemon. Very large, productive, fine tree.

Kuro-Kuma. Large, and fine in quality.

Hachiya. Large, very fine.

Dai-dai. Large, fine quality.

The coloring of the fruit of the above named varieties, ranges from light, to very dark red.

Early Golden. A variety of our native persimmon from Illinois. The tree is a fine grower with large foliage; leaves on young trees by measure, disclose a length of eleven inches, fruit above medium size, and ripens before frost. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents each.

Eleagnus.

Umbellatta. A healthy, hardy, vigorous growing shrub similar in appearance to the Buffalo berry. Bears immense crops of berries the size of large currants, clustered closely in bunches and knots along the limbs. Color crimson red, flecked with small white dots. Season October. 25 cts. each.

Longipes. A trifle larger in size of berry than the above. Color red. Season July. The berries of this variety grow on stems like cherries. 25 cts. each.

Miscellaneous.

Juneberry. (Dwarf.) Very productive, ripe from June 1 to 15. Color, dark red; mild and pleasant in flavor. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.00 per dozen.

Citrus trifoliata. (Hardy Orange.) A small sized tree, armed with strong, sharp thorns throughout. It produces a generous supply of delightfully fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by more or less, small sized fruit, as defiant in acidity as the tree is in thorns. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.

Paw-paw. One to two feet, from very choice seed, 25 cents each.

Hardy Flowering Shrubbery.

Weigela Candida. Creamy white, very fine, 20 cents each.

Weigela Groenewegeni. Solid bright red, very showy. 20 cts. each.

Weigela Van Houtii. Light red, free bloomer. 20 cts. each.

Weigela Multiflora floribunda. Maroon color. 20 cts. each.

DEUTZIA. Pride of Rochester. Pure white, very double, a very ornamental, fine plant. 20 cts. each.

Deutzia, Crenata, flora plena. Pinkish color, pretty. 10 cts. each.

Lilac, Cerulea superba. Purple. Showy and fine. 25 cts. each.

Lilac, White, Common white. 15 cts.

Lilac, Japan. A full month later in blooming than the others, and the

trusses of flowers are of immense size, pure white. 25 cts. each.

Spirea. Thunbergs, Reeveesi, double and single.

Honeysuckles. Hall's and Chinese.

Forsythias. Hydrangea paniculata. fine plants. 20 cts. each.

Hypericum Aureum. 25 cts.

Exochorda grandiflora. 25 cts.

Altheas, double. 3 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each.

Japan Quince. Strong bushy plants, 15 cts. each; \$10.00 per 100.

Peony, herbaceous. Color white and pink, good plants, 15 cts. each.

Erianthus Ravenna. (Elephant grass). Hardy perennial, fine plumes similar to Pampas, good strong plants ready for blooming first season, 25 cts. each.

APPLE TREES.

The trees offered in this list comprise mainly, a very carefully selected collection of varieties,—culled from among hundreds of kinds, tested on these grounds. Doubtless there are other kinds that might be satisfactory,—these however are unquestionably as good as the best.

The winter varieties will be found well suited to this, and latitudes even farther south. The attention of planters is respectfully invited to the fact—and it is important,—that there is no guess work or borrowed information embodied in the descriptions. Varieties are conservatively represented in the light of such facts, as is produced by fair, and impartial tests in orchards here. With few exceptions, all the kinds I offer, are in bearing here, and I have no surplus stock of inferior kinds on hand, to bias judgment or modify condemnation. The descriptions are necessarily brief, and cover only the important commercial features of the varieties in most instances.

Summer Varieties.

Yellow Transparent. Medium to large; sulphur yellow; requires thinning to bring it to its best, when it is a very handsome apple. Its season is with the earliest.

Grand Sultan. Very much like the preceding in all respects, excepting that the tree seems more vigorous and resistant to the attacks of twig blight, from which the former suffers considerably.

Fourth of July. Medium to large; striped with red. Tree upright and vigorous in growth,—does not come into full bearing as young as the two preceding kinds, but makes a larger tree. One of the most profitable early market varieties.

Red Astrachan. Large; striped and overspread with red; too well known to require further description.

Early Colton. Medium to large; yellow. Tree forms a spreading open head in orchard, rather unshapely; but it is a good bearer and really is an improvement on the old Early Harvest, as a market variety.

Early Ripe. Medium and above; skin a straw color. Tree an upright grower, growing a nice symmetrical head, in orchard; bears abundantly of uniformly smooth fruit. Fine for either home use or market.

Fanny. Medium and above; usually covered with two shades of red. Tree a beautiful upright grower and good bearer of fine qualified fruit.

Williams' Red. A medium-sized red apple of only fair quality, but a profitable kind for market in some sections. The tree twig blights badly here.

Hames. Medium to large size; red; fine quality. Tree upright, vigorous, forming a nice round head in orchard. A good bearer.

Gravenstein. One of the most valuable varieties for home use, as it spreads its season of ripening over a long period. Size above medium; striped with red, sometimes entirely covered. Tree vigorous and very productive. Season all through August here.

Sandbrook. Medium size; striped with lively red,—sometimes entirely covered; fruit of best quality. Tree upright, an early and abundant bearer. A very fine apple.

Summer King. Above medium to large, handsomely striped and covered with two shades of bright red; flesh tender and very fine in quality. Tree upright, vigorous, forming a beautiful round head in orchard; quite productive. Season August. One of the most valuable varieties of its season.

Fall Varieties.

Maryland Maiden's Blush. This is an exceedingly fine fall apple, and it is a pity that it has to be burdened with so much name, but it carries the name suggested by that eminent pomological authority—the late Charles Downing, who added the prefix Maryland in order to avoid confusion with the other fine

Maiden's Blush variety. It is a product of this peninsula, and is known to every one here as Maiden's Blush. Above medium size when well grown; yellow, with distinct blush; flesh white, fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality. Tree vigorous, bearing while quite young. Very productive.

FALL VARIETIES, continued.

Fallwater. Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes blushed more or less with red. Tree a strong grower and good bearer.

Jefferis. Medium and above; yellowish green striped with red; quality best. Tree round headed and symmetrical in form; requires good culture to reach its best.

Wine. (Pa. Redstreak, Hayes etc.) Large; covered with two shades of

red in alternating stripes. A splendid apple of fine quality. Tree a rapid grower and free bearer. Succeeds well on light soils.

Excelsior. A peninsula variety (Origin Queen Anne County Md.) Above medium size; generally overspread with bright red. Tree vigorous, upright, forming a very handsome, round, compact head in orchard. A very productive and desirable fall apple.

Winter Varieties.

Paragon. (Mammoth Black-twig, Arkansasaw, etc.) The difference of opinion as to where the honor of originating this superior apple belongs will likely continue while the present generation of pomologists lasts. Happily this does not affect the value of the apple, which is of large size; entirely covered with deep red, similar to the old Winesap—to which it is related. Tree vigorous, spreading and of drooping habit in orchard. A heavy bearer, and a better keeper than the Winesap. A valuable variety for home use or market.

Dr. Noyes. Above medium size; bright waxy red; a very handsome apple of good quality. Season December to March here. Tree upright and regular in form, and a good bearer.

Kinnaird. Medium size and above; covered entirely with red. Tree a rapid grower, of drooping habit in orchard; very productive and a good keeper.

McNash. A Caroline County, Maryland, variety, of size grading medium and below; skin greenish yellow, sometimes with a slight brownish blush on exposed side; very good quality, a good bearer and keeper. Tree a very handsome upright, vigorous grower; form round, regular and faultless in outline. The foliage has a bluish cast that gives it a very distinct appearance. A fine apple.

Lannier. Medium and above; covered with stripes of red of two shades; very good quality. Tree fairly vigorous and productive, but the foliage is usually injured more or less by leaf-cup blight.

Springdale. This variety from the south west, has fruited one season with me, and bids fair to sustain the strong claims made for it. The fruit is large in size; red, of good quality and keeps well. Tree a very handsome upright grower, vigorous, with large healthy foliage. This variety promises much value as a market apple.

Stayman's Sweet. Above medium size; skin red. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. A fine sweet apple, and a good keeper. Have only one year old trees of this.

Stayman's No. 1. Medium size; red. Tree vigorous and productive. Season January to March. One year trees only.

Stayman's No. 2. Medium and below; striped and covered with two shades of rather dull, light red. Tree a strong upright grower, and a heavy bearer. Keeps late in spring here. One year trees only.

Stayman's Winesap. Large; covered with lively red, in alternating stripes of two shades. This is a seedling from the old and well known Winesap, but is superior to its parent in size, color, flavor, and keeping qualities. The tree is more vigorous in growth too, but very much like the parent in its drooping habits. After several years fruiting, I have no hesitation in saying that this is the finest "all around" winter apple that has come under my notice.

Shackelford. Large; red; has not fruited with me yet; it is highly praised in some parts of the west and south west, as a profitable market variety.

Top-grafts, 2 yrs., 5 to 7 ft. 25 cents each, \$2.00 per doz.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES.

4½ to 7 ft. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Varieties as follows, viz. Yellow Transparent, Grand Sultan, Fourth of July, Red Astrachan, Early Colton, Early Ripe, Fanny, Williams' Red, Hames, Graven-

PRICES OF APPLE TREES, continued.

stein, Md. Maiden's Blush, Fallawater. Jefferis, Excelsior, Wine, Paragon, Kinnaid, Dr. Noyes, McNash, Lannier.

The following at special prices, as annexed.

Summer King. 2 yrs., 4 to 5 ft. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Sandbrook. 2 yrs., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Muster. A late summer variety; medium size; red; of splendid quality. 2 yrs. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Springdale. 2 yrs., 4 to 5 ft. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Stayman's Winesap. 2 yrs., 4 to 5 ft. 20 cts. each, \$15.00 per 100.

3 to 4 ft. 15 cts. each, \$10.00 per 100.

Arkansas Beauty. 2 yrs. 4 to 5 ft. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Akin. 2 yrs. 4 to 5 ft. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per doz.

Perry. (new.) 1 yr. top-grafts, 4 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each.

Bryant, and Senator. (new.) 1 yr. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each.

P. S. Where long selections are made in orders of 50 or 100 trees, the rates per 50, or per 100 trees do not hold. Dozen rates and 100 rates only are allowed, when 6 to 12 or 50 to 100 trees of a variety are taken. It consumes too much time in a very busy season, to fill long lists of varieties of a few trees each, at other than the price quoted per single tree.

Blackberries.

Early Harvest. This variety still maintains first place in public favor as a reliable early market variety. Good culture, liberal feeding, and close pruning, makes a very fine berry of this. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$8 per 100.

Minnewaski. This follows the above in season of ripening, and if it behaves elsewhere as it does for me, can be truthfully described as the finest of all. It has largest size of berry, great productiveness, superior quality, and a vigorous, healthy, hardy plant, as meritorious features. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Strawberries.

No effort is being made to compete in prices of plants, with the slip-shod, hit or miss operations by which the planters are in two many instances supplied with "cheap" stock; but which in reality is propagated, dug and handled in true shoddy style, and too often proves ruinously dear, even if it were a gift.

The same care that is untiringly exercised, to keep other kinds of nursery stock, pure, healthy and reliable, is enforced in the culture, digging and packing of my plants. So that a customer may rely with safety, upon getting what is ordered.

In small orders to be sent by mail, add 25 cts. per 100 to prices quoted below.

	Per 100	Per 1000.
Oriole. Early, my first shipment this season was of this variety. Large, moderately conical in form; quite firm; deep red in color, from circumference to centre. Plants vigorous and productive; Pistillate. \$1.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.		
Ideal. Early; large, perfection as to form—broad heart-shaped—and color deep red outside and in; very firm; with perfect flowers. Plant robust, healthy and productive. \$1.00 per 100, \$5 per 1000		
Michel, (Perfect blossom) early	\$.50	\$2.50
Dayton, " " "	.50	3.00
Tennessee, " " "	.50	3.00
Lovett, " " "	.50	3.00
H.W.Beecher, " " "	.50	3.00
Bubach, (Imperf. " " "	.50	3.00
Splendid, (Perfect " " "	.50	3.00
Brandywine, " " "	.50	3.00
Enormous, (Imp. " " "	.75	5.00
Clyde, (Perfect " " "	.75	5.00
Hall's Favorite, " " "	1.00	

Strawberry=raspberry.

This unique fruit, produced plentifully with me this season. In appearance it resembles a greatly overgrown red raspberry, bears abundantly, and over a long period. Though many reports have been published in denunciation of it, I am firmly convinced that it is destined to stay with us. It is not high flavored if it is true, but it suits many tastes, and when cooked or preserved it "fills the bill" for the busy housewife. Its bright red color, large size (3½ by 3½ inches in circumference) season July and nearly all of August, are points to commend it. It is worthy of a trial as a market fruit. Price 15 cts each, \$1.50 per Doz.

Raspberries.

Miller, (Miller Queen.) The popularity of this variety, *the red Market berry*, is still increasing, growers are every where increasing their planting of it. Really it seems to be the berry "for revenue." Pure, well graded plants, 50 cts per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 100.

Thompson's Early. Early, red, and succeeds very well with a good many who grow it but it is little if any earlier than the Miller, and I think there is scarcely any one familiar with both varieties, that would give it place in preference to that fine red raspberry. 25 cts per doz., \$1. per 100, \$7 per 100.

CUMBERLAND. "The business black-cap." This variety is owned and controlled by Messrs. Jackson & Perkins.

well known Nurserymen of New York state. The variety originated in Cumberland county, Pa. with David Miller, who truly knows a good thing in fruit when he sees it. Before Mr. Miller disposed of the variety, he had sent me three plants for testing,—these were set in the spring and fruited the same season, producing the largest and finest berries I ever saw of the black-cap type. I was so well pleased with it that I arranged with the present owners to offer it to my customers, at prices fixed by them,—but no plants are procurable before spring of 1898.

Price 50 cts each, \$4. per doz., \$25 per 100. I have no hesitation in commending this variety to my friends and patrons.

NUT TREES.

Chestnut.

Paragon. The king of the Spanish strain. Nut very large; as good in quality as any of its type; medium season. Tree very robust and vigorous; an early and heavy bearer annually here. Root-grafted trees 1 to 2 feet 50 cts. each.

Ridgely. Nuts large. Medium season, productive. Root-grafted trees 1 to 2 feet, 50 cts.

Numbo. Similar to the Ridgely, in size and appearance, ripens a little later same price.

Japan Chestnuts.

Dr. Black. Originated here, and proves to be as early as any other known variety. Sometimes the entire crop is ripe and off the trees before the middle of September. Nuts large, and as many as seven in a bur, very productive. Like all other Japan chestnuts, it is not desirable to eat out of hand, but when cooked is as fine as the best. Grafted trees 3 to 4 feet \$1.00 each, \$10 per dozen. 1½ to 2 feet 75 cts. each, \$7 per dozen.

Col. Martin. Originated here. Nuts very large, with very large burs, containing as many as five huge nuts, season quite early. Tree a fine grower and very productive. Same price.

Kerr. Originated here. Nuts large, very distinct in color, being very dark. The bur too is different from

others, having shorter spines and fewer of them than other kinds. Its season is early, and while it never has exceeding three nuts to a bur, it makes up what it lacks in the number to the bur, in the number of burs, as it is a heavy bearer. Price same as for Dr. black.

Biddle. Originated here. Nuts very large, light brown in color; burs large, containing from two to five large nuts to a bur. Season early, but a little after the others. Tree vigorous and productive. Same price as the others.

Seedlings, grown separately, of each of the foregoing four varieties, from choice nuts. 1 year 12 to 18 inches, \$3 per dozen, \$15 per 100. 2 year, 2 to 3 feet, \$5 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

Other Nut Bearing Trees.

Filbert. English and Kentish Cob varieties, both bear large crops annually here. 2 to 3 feet 25 cts. each

Butternut. (White Walnut.) 3 to 4 feet 25 cts. each.

Shellbark. Grown from choice seed. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each.



IMPORTANT.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

To Whom It May Concern :

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 27 day of August, 1897, I personally examined the Nursery Stock of J. W. Kerr, grown in his nursery at Denton, County of Caroline, State of Maryland, and found no indications of the presence of the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Rosette, or other dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases that might be transferred upon nursery stock.

This Certificate is invalid after June 1st 1898, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist.

WILLIS G. JOHNSON,

College Park, Maryland.

State Entomologist.

August 30, 1897.

PRESERVE the Plates of plums figured herein—they are different from those in last year's Catalogue, and it is intended to present different varieties in figure, annually until the entire list is exhausted

FALL deliveries usually begin here about Oct. 25th and continue until Dec. 15th and sometimes later. Owing to the weather.

SPRING deliveries begin about the middle of February,—sometimes later, and end during the first half of April.

WHEN goods are packed for shipment, a charge sufficient to cover cost of boxes, or other material used, is added to prices quoted herein. I deliver goods to railroad station, and steamboat wharf without charge ; they are at the purchaser's risk after that.